52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 310 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1920. TWO ANNAS

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

MAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
18th December	Kalyan	3,987
29th "	Morvada (a)	6,192
30th "	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,982
8th "	Mashobra	6,836
8th "	Caledonia (b)	7,572
15th "	Devanha	8,092
22nd "	Sicilia (c)	8,982
29th "	Morea (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,480
12th "	Plassy	7,346
19th "	Malwa	10,852
26th "	Naldera	10,335

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Mails only.
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
31st December.	Naldera —	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
28th Dec. —	Karapara — —	East and South Africa.
17th " —	Lhasa — —	Karachi direct
9th " —	Linga — —	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m.
1st " —	Manahobra — —	Karachi direct
22nd " —	Varela — —	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage at P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Hirohata Maru	K. Yamada	5854	19th Dec.	21 Dec.
Yoshida Maru	G. Hideshima	4921	24th Dec.	4th Jan.
Maru No. 3	M Kojaka	4646	15th Jan.	22nd Jan

This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and passage apply to
K. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	28th Dec.	29th Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
Station Square, Parel, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."
BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT
NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.
20TH JANUARY, 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made o three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be reserved without a pay ment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.

All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.

The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.

There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.

For passages and full particulars appl to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams, "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kote Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000		
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,60,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

KUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...Rs. 7,58,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 1,51,51,615/6/
RESERVE FUND ...Rs. 6,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 28 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bazaars.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandanat.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman. Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...$15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin,	Peking	Yloilo
Honglow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the prineipal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCOEPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms.—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ...	Rs. 4,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ...	Rs. 38,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes o Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Subscribed Capital Paid up Capit.
Rs. 1,50,00,000 Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Spec Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed ...	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	6,00,000
Claims paid about ...	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
M. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents.
Apply to:—

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

KATOL
The best insecticide Ans. 11 per Tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investors' Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK ...	5% P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS ...	3% P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS ...	5½% P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A. LL.B.
Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATION OF INDIA
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Esq.
Branch Secretary,
LYTTON BUILDINGS, 33, ARGYLE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION,
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Plans,

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.
Price List Freeon Application.

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases, and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for widows of subscribers by a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D & Brothers

Offer Cordial X'mas Greetings and New Year to their patron! ,and respectfully invites them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema

X'MAS WEEK.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, the 28th December.
SALOME
(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Featuring Theda Bara.

WEDNESDAY, the 29th December.
WOMAN
(Maurice Tourneur Special Production)
Featuring Florence Billings.

THURSDAY, the 30th December.
WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME
(Paramount Special Production)
Novel by Sir Hall Caine,
Featuring Katherine Macdonald.

FRIDAY, the 31st December.
WOMAN GOD FORGOT
(Cecil B. Demelle's Production)
Featuring Geraldine Farrar.

SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.
THE WHIP
William Brady Production
Screen Virgin of the Famous Drury Lane Success.

SUNDAY, the 2nd January.
LEST WE FORGET
Metro Special Production
Featuring Rita Jolivet.

MONDAY, the 3rd January.
WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY
Adapted from Charles R. Macaulay's famous novel. sweeping vision of human passion from birth of man to the present.

TUESDAY, the 4th January.
THE TERROR ISLAND
Paramount Artcraft Production
Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.
DARBY AND JOAN
From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Derwent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.
GIRL OF THE SEA
A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.
DARING HEARTS
A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
COTTRELLS TROUPE"
ROMAN GYMNASTS;
ECCENTRIC ACROBATS;
TAMBOURINE DANCE:
SELECTED SONGS;
Also a 3 reel picture drama
"The Ninth day"
A military drama showing how an ordinary soldier, by deeds of bravery, earned his commission and also a sweet-heart,
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1-, Ass. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 3) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
By the end of January 1921
"THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY."
BY FAR THE BIGGEST OPERA COY. EVER BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.
36 PRINCIPAL ARTISTES
44 CHORUS & BALLET
OPERA COY'S OWN ORCHESTRA
Box plan will open shortly at enhanced prices from Rs. 10/- Downwards.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.
MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

To-day Tuesday 28th December 1920
'Thelma'
Marie Corelli's Most Admired Novel

Wednesday 29th December 1920
'Mr. Wu'
featuring Mathesan Lang

Thursday 30th December 1920
The Wonder Story of the Age
'Tarzan of the Apes'
From the original story by Edgar Rice Burroughs

Friday 31st December 1920
'Romance of Tarzan'
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his modern mate

Saturday 1st January 1921
Charlie Chaplin
in the Trenches
'Shoulder Arms'

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Vendetta'
Marie Corelli's Great Work

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Masks and Faces'
Starring every leader of the British Stage

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Holy Orders'
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Within the Law
Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Better Ole'
The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921
"Infatuation"
featuring Gaby Deslys

Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS

To-day Tuesday 28th December 1920
The Tale of most famous Lovers
'Romeo and Juliet'
Featuring
Francis Bushman and Beverley Bayne

Wednesday 29th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part I
Or Love's Struggle through out the Ages

Thursday 30th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part II

Friday 31st December 1920
Charlie Chaplin
in
'Burlesque on Carmen'

Saturday 1st January 1921
'Merchant of Venice'
Featuring
Mathesan Lang

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Last Days of Pompeii'
Love's story in terrific setting

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Barrier'
The famous Novel by Rex Beach

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Macbeth'
featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Deemster'
By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Mahabharat'
The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921
'Julius Caesar'
The greatest film of the age since "Quo Vadis"

Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY ONLY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

THE MOST NOTABLE PICTURE OF THE DAY
MARIE CORELLI'S
Greatest and most admired Novel
"THELMA"
The picture of adorable Womanhood and Matless Beauty.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY ONLY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m. (S. T.)

The Greatest 8 Act Spectacle Drama in the History of the Screen.
"ROMEO & JULIET"
A Heart compelling Drama with a sure Appeal to Every Man, Woman and Child in the world.

ROMEO, Son of Montague.. .. .. FRANCIS BUSHMAN
JULIET, daughter of Capulet .. .. BEVERLY BAYNE.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS.

Cinema Majestic

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum).
offers
FOR THE PLEASANT
CHRISTMAS WEEK
their production supreme
FIVE NIGHTS
adapted from the famous novel by
VICTORIA CROSS
OUR PURE MAJESTIC PROGRAMME needs no recommendation.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE.
on
Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD,
TO-NIGHT
THE LAST TWO EPISODES OF
The Daredevil Jack
Episodes 14th TERRIBLE VENGENCE
Episode 15th THE TRIPLE CHASE
AND
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
HAROLD LLOYD
The Great of Screen Comedian
IN
The Haunted Spooks
TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee on Bank Holiday & Saturday 5 p.m. & Sunday 3-30, 5-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

Starting

FRIDAY NEXT-NEW YEAR'S EVE!
OUR HUGE SERIAL!
Right 'Round the Globe with

EDDIE POLO

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A Picture of a Mighty Adventure from Sea to Sea
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A young man of wonderful athletic and acrobatic ability travels over land and sea for many months in pursuit of the kidnappers of the girl he loves and is himself pursued by the desperate conspirators who own the dagger with which a murder was committed and the hilt of which contains the fluid that alone will remove from the girl's forehead the false confession that her father had been forced to write. There are thrilling adventures and terrific encounters with men and beasts and under-sea creatures before justice is accomplished and the interrupted romance brought to a happy matrimonial finish.

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New Sea to Sea Serial Sensation
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William Fox's Stupendous Master Production

REVEL IN A RIOT
OF GORGEOUS EFFECTS
THRILL AT THE ART OF
BARA THE INCOMPARABLE

Featuring the incomparable Queen of the Movies
THEDA BARA
as the Scriptural Siren who danced maddeningly for a man's head.
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The Picture Complete All the ten Parts from beginning to end.

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Splendors of the Most Extravagant Court of all Time Faithfully Reproduced

A Circus Subsidized for a Season to Make Available Its Menagerie

Caravans of Camels and Dromedaries, Herds of Elephants, 2,200 Horses, Sheep, Oxen, Goats, etc., etc.

Special Timings: 5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 200. Prices Re. 1-12. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK.

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Four Shows at: 5; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

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Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and to prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per box of 40 Pearls. by V. P. P fees.

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for Specialised Banking or General Commerce Courses for examinations in 1922 is being enrolled. Apply immediaty 80, Esplanade Road. 7293

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT—Two Valuable Cups, one for the Winners and the other for the Runners. To be held at Meerut under the auspices of Indian Gymkhana from 16th January 1921. Open to all teams of India. Apply To:—MADAN MOHAN MITTEL, Hon. Secretary. All-India Cricket Tournament Committee, Meerut. 7215

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Able SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Handsome salary. Apply to JUBILEE MILL, Ahmedabad. 7324

WANTED—Two practical and very efficient DRAFTSMEN, one Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Handsome salaries. Apply sharp to JUBILEE MILL, Ahmedabad. 7325

WANTED:—An expert ENGINEER for our 20 ton De La Verga Ice Machine. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to:—MANIK MATHARA DASS, Millowner, Lyallpur, (Punjab). 7295

WANTED for Ahmedabad—An experienced CIVIL ENGINEER. Apply sharp stating qualifications terms and copies of testimonials which will not be returned Box No. 1595, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7300

WANTED.—A smart TYPIST, capable also of doing and taking up correspondence work in an Export and Import Firm. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating age and salary expected to Box No. 1590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7260

BOY WANTED—Gentleman in good position offers board, lodging and pocket-money to boy willing to learn to drive car and be generally useful in pleasant work. Apply stating age in writing to Box No. 1597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7310

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—(1) HEAD JOBBER to erect the Weaving and Spinning Shed Machinery (1) Assistant for the above. Applicants should have full experience in the line copies of testimonials should accompany the application, which will not be returned. J. K. Bubbar and Co., Clock Tower, Amritsar. 7195

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER supervise the weaving office cloth Geo. Hattersley's hand and power looms. He should be thoroughly competent to fit up the machines and understand the construction the cloth. Men with practical experience only need apply giving references and th lowest pay acceptable to KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., Srinagar, Kashmir. 7008

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WANTED—ENGAGEMENT by a Glass Expert experienced in constructing Gas Furnaces of the regenerative type and of other kinds, and in managing Manufacturing and Sale Departments based upon more than one furnace. For further particulars please address your enquiry to Box No. 1549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7007

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two new "CHANDLAR" CARS, 30 H.-P., one 5 seater and the other 7 seater, Rs. 8,000. Apply L. J. SHASTRI, 247, Amritwadi, Girgaon Back Road. 7330

FOR SALE—Brand New Underwood TYPEWRITERS, of all sizes, going cheap. Rare opportunity. Apply KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO, 476, Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 6612

FOR SALE—Rare opportunity for Antique Collector, very old PERSIAN CARPET. Please apply Box No. 1601, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7327

ON VIEW—Mr. A. C. OWEN'S valuable Furniture, China ware, Chesterfield, Sofas, Easychairs, etc., etc., IMPERIAL MANSIONS, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. 7333

BUNGALOW FOR SALE—A six-room BUNGALOW, verandah on all sides, almost one acre of compound, recently renovated and in first-class order, situated three minutes from Sanand, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and seventeen (17 miles from Ahmedabad. For particulars apply Rev. SAMUEL-KERR, Sanand, Gujarat, B. P. 7332

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 120 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here your opportunity to buy the machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road Bombay. 6871

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—One FLAT with six decent rooms on the ground floor in Chhagan Mansion, Mazagon, on Mount Road. Monthly rent Rs. 135. Please see SALEMAHOMED PADAMSEE & CO., Chakla Street, Bombay. 7329

TO LET—Up-to-date FLATS, HALL DINNING and three BED ROOM with electric lights at Forjett Street Crown Mansion, Govalia Tank, opp. Purmanand Mansion. 6861

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for Kurla Dispensary on Rs. 20 plus house rent Rs. 4 and temporary war allowance of Rs. 6-10-8 p.m. Application stating qualification and age should be submitted upto 31st December, 1920.

(Sd.) J. S. PEREIRA,
Chairman, M. C.,
Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, 23rd Dec., 1920. 7322

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st January, 1921, the re-weighment of wagons containing Coal and Coke booked at Owner's Risk rates will not be permitted. In the case of wagons containing Coal booked at Railway Risk rates, however, the East Indian Railway is prepared, when requested to do so, to re-weigh such wagons at any destination station on its system, at which there is a Weigh Bridge, provided there has been no break of gauge *en route*. The charge for re-weighment will be Re. 1-0-0 per wagon and must be paid before re-weighments are carried out, as heretofore.

By Order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 135, Calcutta, 22nd Dec. 1920. 7323

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp Agave Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medow Street, Fort. 7149

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 192
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5256

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

10TH JANUARY, 1921, 12-0 NOON AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

OF unused stocks of Watches, Clocks, different kinds of Gold and Silver ornaments, Jewellery and Necklaces, etc., Leather Bags, fancy stores, cutlery, Jade, Motors, etc., worth several lakhs to be sold on 10th January, 1921, 12-0 noon.

Goods will be sold in lots according to variety, valuable articles separately.

Inspection invited from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. any day from 5th January 1921.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar, accommodation and food will be provided at reasonable rates on informing the Controller, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar.

Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar, or Bhavnagar State Agent, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder for amount over Rs. 5,000, balance within one month. Any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be kept in the warehouse for two months at owner's risk free of charge; under Rs. 5,000 full payment and immediate delivery. 7249

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED the following staff on the permanent Establishment of the Engineering Department:—

One CHIEF METER READER on Rs. 64—1—70, plus House Rent Rs. 8 per mensem.

Candidates are expected (1) to have knowledge of Water Works equivalent to that required of Assistant Inspectors of the Bombay Municipal Water Works, and (2) to attend to office work in connection with Water Inspector's work.

One METER REPAIRER on Rs. 64—2—70, plus House Rent Rs. 8 per mensem.

Persons of the standing of Licensed Plumbers of the Bombay Municipality having thorough practical knowledge of pipe-laying, pipe-fitting and meter repairing, will have preference. The successful candidate will be expected to control water works staff and plumbers work of the Department.

One STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVER on Rs. 63—3—78 per mensem.

A man having experience of work in the P. W. D. with III Class Boiler's Act certificate will be selected.

One CARPENTER on Rs. 42—2—50 per mensem. Only experienced and practical men need apply.

All these posts entitle the holders to the benefit of the Provident Fund of the Municipality and of the concessions about leave under the Civil Service Regulations.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 3rd January, 1921, and successful candidates will have to join immediately.

K. G. GUNJIKAR, B.A.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 14th December, 1920. 7192

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

the latest improved system (of E.S.A. of Sweden).

The Indian Engineering Co., (Electric. Dept) are in a position to supply or undertake installations of the above Apparatus.

Telephones for 60 Miles to 420 Miles.

Telegraph messages from 180 to 1200 Miles at Day Time.

At night time, double the capacity than above for the same Apparatus.

Estimates and further particulars supplied free. Mr. Nystroem will see if desired in the matter. 7223

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our clients the Chairman and the other Director present in Bombay of the ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., LTD., Notice is hereby given to the public that Mr. MADHAVLAL H. SHAH was acting as provisional agent of the said Company under the name, style and firm of Messrs. M. Madhavlal & Co., and then under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Shah & Co., left Bombay on or about 18th November, 1920, and has since ceased to act as agent of the said Co., in his absence the Chairman of the Board of Directors has taken over charge of all the goods machinery, account books, documents, vouchers, etc., of the above Company lying at the office of the said Company.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that no one should have any dealings with the said Madhavlal H. Shah or Messrs. M. Madhavlal & Co., or Messrs. Shah & Co., as agents of the said Company, and no payment of any moneys due to the said Company should be made to the said Madhavlal H. Shah or Messrs. M. Madhavlal and Co., or Messrs. Shah & Co., as agents of the said Company.

The said Company will not be responsible for any dealings with or payments made to the said Madhavlal H. Shah or his firm of Messrs. M. Madhavlal & Co., or Shah & Co., as agents of the said Company or otherwise.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Asiatic Machinery Stores Co., Ltd. 7321

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF OF KOIL, AT KOIL, DISTRICT ALIGARH.

Suit No. 163 of 1920.

Firm MATRU MAL SHER SINGH, situated Bazar Kilat Ganj, Koil City, through Matru Mal, Manager and Proprietor of the said Firm, resident of Mohollah Nidhan Singh, Koil City, Aligarh ..... Plaintiff.

versus

KIRPAL BHAI, son of Nathu Vaish, Proprietor, Firm Malsi Ranji, resident of Bombay, Mohollah Dana Bandar, Post No. 3, on the shop Khemji Khesji ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the above plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 510, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 22nd day of January, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23rd day of December, 1920.

KOSAL KISHORE,
Judge.

NOTICE 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both. 7326

IN TH HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WAMANRAO DADAJI RANE, late of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PEEROZBAI, widow of Wamanrao Dadaji Rane and MAKUNDRAO DADAJI RANE, brother of Wamanrao Dadaji Rane, a Merchant, both of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 20th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of December, 1920.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 7334

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.

SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 23rd day of December, 1920, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt by the Petitioner abovenamed as a contributory of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 15th day of January, 1921, and in the meantime and pending the hearing of the said petition Mr. Nanabhoy Hormasji Moos has been appointed Provisional Liquidator with powers to take possession of the assets of the abovenamed Company and to make urgent payments. Any creditor or contributory of the said Company, who desires to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner,
14-K, Hummum Street, Fort. 7337

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the properties mentioned in the Schedule hereto form the subject-matter of Suit No. 123 of 1916 filed by our client, Bai Foolcooverbai, widow of Chandmulji Bafna of Rutlam, against Rai Saheb Keshrisingh Rajmul of Rutlam, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. From the decree made in the above suit an appeal was preferred being Appeal No. 13 of 1919 and from the decree of the Appellate Court an appeal has been preferred to the Privy Council. The properties are Lis Pendens and any person or persons purchasing or dealing with the same will do so at his or their own risk.

THE SCHEDULE.

1. A house situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward No. 309 and Street Nos. 460 to 462 and Collector's Old Nos. 115, 115, 115, 115 and 115, New No. 585, Old Survey No. 181 and New Survey No. 1434 of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 4,345.

2. A house situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward No. 298 and Street Nos. 2 to 10 and Collector's Nos. as in (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 3,085.

3. A house situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward No. 308, Street Nos. 456 to 458 and Collector's Nos. as in (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 1,170.

4. An outhouse situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward No. 311 and Street Nos. (2) and Collector's Nos. as in (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 25.

5. A house situate at Shaik Memon Street, bearing C Ward Nos. 312 and 313, Street Nos. 3 and 4 and Collector's Nos. as in (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 1,625.

6. A house situate at Telwadi Street, bearing C Ward No. 632 (1) and Street No. 12 of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 665.

7. A house situate at Telwadi Street, bearing C Ward No. 1682 (2) and Street No. 12A of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 120.

8. A house situate at Telwadi Street, bearing C Ward No. 1683, Street No. (1) of the nett annual assessed value of Rs. 65.

Note.—No Collector's Bill is received in respect of the properties Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

9. A house situate at Neemuch Cantonment in Parsee Street and bounded on the East by the property of Bhikaji Bomanji, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Jamali Road and on the South by a public passage.

10. A house at Ajmere in the Mehar Road and bounded on the East by the said Mehar Road, on the West by the public passage, on the South by a road called Hirkaka Chowk and on the North by the property of Ramdayal Vaid.

11. A house situate at Indore Camp, Calali Street and bounded on the East by the property of Ratanji Shapurji, on the West by a compound belonging to a Christian, on the North by a public road and on the South by a small rivulet.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Foolcooverbai, widow of Chandmulji Bafna of Rutlam. 7204

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD,

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds ... £10,00,000
Total Assets £23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
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FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optens Stoves Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cook, Criteton and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.

D. D. Postwalla & Co.,
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHONIX in WHITE KING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3499.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE RICH SILVERWARE, MARBLE STATUES, LARGE ENGLISH SAFE, LANDAULETTE, WITH HORSE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOTOR CARS, BRAND NEW MOTOR ENGINES, ETC.,—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. SULEMAN HASSAM SOUDAGAR.

TO-MORDOW WEDNESDAY, the 29th December 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Daria Numa" Bungalow near Siri Road on Chowpatty under instructions of Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum, Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail Haji Dawood the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Suleman Hassain Soudagar:—

Very valuable and handsome English and made to order household furniture comprising English cabinets, English Plate case, dining table, corner cabinets, drawing room upholstered sofas and chairs, large flour jars, jardineers and vases, rich oil paintings and pictures, rich silverware, marble statues with pedestals, mirrored jardineers, hat stands, brass iron and mahoganised wooden bedsteads, zoonda almyrahs made to order, English almyrahs rich table ornaments, drawing room carpet, wall clocks, electric pendants and fittings, baba gharry, enamelled garden fountains, copper utensils, English Whiteald's large safe on stand 54 by 31 by 26."

Also one green painted landaulette with horse and harness.

One six cylinder 20 h.-p., 7 seater Salon Degeal French Motor car.

One four cylinder 12 h.-p., 5 seater Britain English motor car.

Two brand new 42-B h.-p., Wolverine Marine Motor Engines.

The property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Suleman Hassam Soudagar.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES FANCY ZEPHYRS.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth R. Jeram Naranji and on account and at the risk of Thucker Lukhmidas Gordhandas.

5 packages Fancy Zephyrs of Faramji Sons

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES ENGLISH BLUE SURGE AND 3 CASES BLACK ITALIAN.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Jacoji and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Madhandes Karsandas and Co.

2 bales English Blue Surge.
3 cases Black Italian No. 2605.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1920.

J. E. BILIMORIA & SONS.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,

Worth a lakh and a half (Rs. 1,50,000), will be sold private-ly and by PUBLIC AUCTION from 24th December to 1st June, 1921, between 2 and 5 p.m. daily.

Property of the heirs of Seth Chatrabuj Premji of the Bharatch and Jewellery Mart, Bombay.

By the order of their Agent Seth Khetsibhai Parbhudas.

Auctioneers,
J. E. BILIMORIA & SONS,
King's Way, NAGPUR.

Ceylon Lace.

AGENTS wanted for the sale of well known "CEYLON LACE", executed per V.P.P. on receipt of Rs. 1-2 advance from each order. Can arrange relationship on subsequent orders. No samples sent. Good prospect for small business man.

Inquiries solicited.
Please apply
B. S. SILVA JAYESEKERE
"Henley Cottage",
Ahangama CEYLON.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR

Grand Clearance Sale

OF

New Stock of Boots and Shoes

From 5th December 1920 to 10th January 1921 a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal, BOMBAY.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic. Rs. 1-0 each

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc., etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli. Laboratory, Bombay. L.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you. If so, try L. E. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. Without knife. Absolutely safe Per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (P. 11) SAMTA, BENGAL.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 25, and 40
LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 1½ per doz
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
of Fine and Superi- qual
Shri Krishna &
Gaf Ghat

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		Nil
" " Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		11.04
Egyptian F. F. Sakels		25.00
New York 1 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	14.37
	May	14 53
	July	14.53
	Jan.	13.39
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	13.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

	To-day's prices.
Mar	9.94
De	9.97
Je	10.04
F	10.11
A	10.15
	10.24
	10.27
	10.30
July	10.28
Aug.	10.25
Sep.	10.22
Oct.	10.19
Nov.	

Tone :—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Dec. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	5.82
" " Fully Good	6.32
" " Fine	6.82
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.25
" " " Fully Good	8.00
" " " Fine	8.60
" Broach Good M.G.	8.65
" " " Fully Good	9.15
" " " Fine	9.65
" Scinde, Good	6.00
" " " Fully Good	6.50
" " " Fine	7.00

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 23rd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£	£
Total Bullion	127,800,000 Inc.	1,000,000
Public Deposits	13,800,000 Dec.	5,600,000
Other do	136,000,000 Inc.	2,900,000
Govt. Securities	77,206,000 "	100,000
Other do	70,900,000 "	6,700,000
Notes and Gold	11,600,000 Dec.	2,400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 8% of the liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York March	14.50
" " May	14.65
" " July	14.69
Spot Cotton at New York	15.00
" " Orleans	14.00
Futures at New Orleans March	13.94
" " May	14.16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 5/16
Demand Bills	3.52.25
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	63 1/2

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 23rd.

Rentes 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	40 5/8
" 2 months hence	41

Closing Tone of Silver :—Smaller supplies china banks bought and sold.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115/8

Tone of Gold :—Quiet small amount new york.

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day marke tloans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	34 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	52 3/4
Government Securities 3%	46 1/4
On London at Paris Francs	59.68

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13
Hongkong Bank	£109
National Bank	£37

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 23rd.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£65 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£70 3/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£81 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 23rd.

WHEAT.

Australian Quoted	108
Argentine	99

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Bold Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£21
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£19

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	£23 1/2

Tone of Linseed :—

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Quiet Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£19 1/4
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid	£19½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered) per ton) Dec.-Jan.	£16
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£22

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£83
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£72 3/6
Copper Braziers	£133
Yellow Metal	12 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Nominal	26
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Nominal	27/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Nominal	27/9

Tone :—Rather steadier on slightly improved American Demand.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1 1/2
Plantation First Laters Crepe Dec. Paid Sellers	10 1/2d

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27th 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5-0
Bank Demand	1-5 1/16
Dem. Acceptance Jm/s	1-5 7/8
Fcs. Demand	393
American Dollars	407
Hongkong	226
Shanghai	302
Japan	198
Singapore	165

Market Steady

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Dec. 27th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
David	No. 10	0	14	0
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	13	0
Curimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	6
Sapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	No. 40/1	2	0	0
Do.	No. 42/2	2	5	0
Do.	No. 20	1	4	0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation

Dec. 27th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	83	8	0
Do.	1¼	83	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	8	0
Do.	1¾	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 27th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	8	0
Do.	1	80	0	0
Do.	1¼	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	0	0
Do.	1¾	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		60	0	0
Panch teka joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Bars		52	0	0
Brass-Bars		35	0	0
Alumina		59	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Dec. 27th 1920, 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	61	8	0	9	1	0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	59	0	0	8	15	0
" Karachi Bangla	62	0	0	9	1	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	8	0	13	0	0
" " Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0	13	8	0
" Thin	12	4	0	12	12	0
Teleeld,e White 85-15	90	0	0	16	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	85	0	0			
" Gajar 50-50	80	0	0			
" Black	65	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0	15	12	0
Groundnuts	67	0	0			
Mowraseed	8	0	0	8	8	0
Barley	48	0	0			
Castorseed	49	0	0	9	12	0
Cottonseeds	32	0	0	4	8	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	1	3
Linseed May	14	15	6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 24.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 29.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 102.

EXCHANGE.

The market was closed to-day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22. 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 63.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 51/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 60.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 60.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 60.
5 per cent Municipal Tamsa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

IMPORT.

Dec. 27.

S S Eastern Importer from New York, Ageuts Shaw Wallace :—96 drums chlorid, 9 cases shoes, 18 cases dry goods, 60 cases pears, 30 cases chease, 73 cases canned salmon 66 cases canned Asparagn, 27 cases glasware, 43 cases paint, 101 kegs paint 200 chests black tea, 80 bales gunnies 361 crates paper, 6 cases cigars.

S S Orsolo from Venice. Agents Venice S. N. Co.:—66 cases cotton goods, 18 cases glass works, 73 cases glass beads 200 kegs tiles, 23 cases spices, 4 cases woollen goods, 6 bales woollen goods, 392 bags almond.

S S Nagpur from Rangoon. Agents Anglo-India Colonial S N Co.:—45922 pieces teak scantling, 5234 bdles teak scantling 5996 Pieces teak plank, 601 pieces teak squares.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 27.

S S Hyrcania, Young, Rangoon.
S S Dania, Maclean, Newport.
S S Bellerby, Parkinson, Alexandria.
S S Colaba, Neilson, Hamburg

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 27.

S S Aras, White Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Gablonz, for Trieste etc.
Steamer Tenshin Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer City of Benares for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Bellerby for Dunkirk, etc.
Steamer Sarasvati for Tuticorin, etc.
Steamer Helios for Bangkok, etc.

S S Hyrcania :—The steamer Hyrcania, 3168 tons, Captain H M Young, orrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo if kerosine oil.

S S Dania :—The W and A. Graham Coy's steamer Dania, 2419 tons, Captain D Macleon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with ballast.

S S Bellerby :—The J F Company's steamer Bellerby, 1966 tons, Captain W A Parkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexanddria, with ballast.

S S Colaba :—The B I S N Company's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain D Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Aras :—The S W Coy's steamer Aras, 2071 tons, Captain K J White, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 27th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Goalpara	N F	N F	M M & Co
C & R Ischia	Genoa	1/1	M Italiana
D Muroran Maru	(Boats)	N F	N Y Kaisha
E Tenshin Maru	Colombo	4/1	N Y Kaisha
F Nour-El-Bahar	N F	N F	P Padanerce & Co
L Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Loyalty	N F	N F	N Morarji & Co
N Pengelly	Philadelphia	29/12.	Graham & Co
Q Warma	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	N F	K N & Co.
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Siam Maru	Kobe	30/12	O S Kaisha
2 Clan Mackinnon	Malabar coast	30/12.	J F & Co
3 Chakdara	Basra	29/12	M M & Co
5 Khoshron	Jedda	29/12	T M & Co
6 Bandra	Basra	30/12	M M & Co
9 Hawick Hall	Calcutta	1/1	Graham & Co
10 Clan Stuart	N F	N F	J F & Co
12 Ratenfels	Karachi	5/1	J F & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi	Karachi	2/1	K N & Co
2 Karapara	Durban	31/12	M M & Co.
4 Mandala	Karachi	31/12	M M & Co
5 Schiedejk	Karachi	31/12	E D Sassoon & Co
6 Kingmere	Liverpool	31/12	Graham & Co
6/7 Brno Mart	N F	N F	Oddiest & Co
7 China	London	1/1	M M & Co
8 Gobloaz	Trieste	5/1	L Triestino
9 Main	Soutsamton	4/1	M M & Co
10 Sandakan	Suez	1/1	K N & Co
11 City of Lahore	Liverpool	1/1	K N & Co
12 P. F. Wilhelm	Liverpool	1/1	K N & Co
14 Mary Horlock	Middlesbrough	24/12	Graham & Co
14 Caledonia	Marseilles	8/1	M M & Co
15 E Woermann	Suez	3/1	Graham & Co
16 Jamaila	Calcutta	1/1	M M & Co
17 Waroonga	Marmagoa	29/12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Aunglian	Rangoon	29/12	S W & Co
Rincon	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 27.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool :—49 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co.; 275 cwt khismiss Lyon Lord and Co.; 1500 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison; 150 bales cotton Khimji Vishram; 100 bales cotton, M Somji 100 baes wool M. Balia 1000 cwt. myrabollams B Ramdas and Co. 37 bales wool, C Ramsarup, 18 bales wool, E Samratmal; 37 bales wool, B Balabdass, 200 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

S S Kingsmere for Liverpool :—1500 tons M. ore, James Finlay and Co.. 57 bales hemp, S B Tonny and Co., 12 bales wool N Gogul das, 109 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S China for London :—27 bales wool carpet, Bantor and Co., 40 cwt cashewnut B P Wagle and Co. 6 bales canned can hides, J M. Rahimtoola, 37 cwt. gomkaterer M Umersey, 367 cwt. khismiss C Jivanlal and Co 325 cwt cossein C Jivanlal and Co., 250 cwt. khismiss A Chaglas, 4 kegs empty dragon blood, E Nowroji and Co.

S S China for London :—200 bales cotton and woollen cutting, M Somji and Co.

S S China for Boston :—1 bale cotton carpet Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

S S Dunia for Hull, 1350 tons, manganese ohe, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Bellerby for Dunkirk: 4300 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Isperia for Antwerp :—1100 tons manganese ore Klilick Nixon and Co. 515 bales cotton A Drust;.

S S Isperia for Hamburg :—2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 700 cwt aqua seed K Valoabhdas; 500 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

S S Schiedijk for Antwerp :—122 bales hemp Khimji Vishram; 200 cwt. Nigerseed Volkart Bros; 505 bales cotton B. Meyer; 150 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

S S Schiedijk for Hamburg :—430 bales cotton, Kilachand Dewchand and Co.; 220 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.; 330 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Pengelly for New York, 124 cwt gumoliboum, E Nowroji and Co.; 1 bale wollen carpet Asian Transit Co.

S S Ischie for Genoa :—150 bales cotton; Ralli Bros.; 90 cwt cow horn L Thoria and Sons, 126 cwt cow hoep, L Tharia and Sons; 14 bales cotton. R D Tata and Co.

S S Gablonz for Trieste :. 134 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.; 977 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.; 55 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 65 cwt. gum obliminum, M Jafferbhoy; 200 cwt. gingelly seed Volkert Bros.; 55 bales cotton, Yosho K Kaisha; 105 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram.

S S Gablong for Venice :—1600 bales cotton Kilachand Dewchand; 200 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo and Co.; 55 bales cotton, Goshok Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe :—300 bales cotton Joyo M Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Kobe :—200 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co.; 1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 1700 bales cotton, Yosho K Kaisha 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 500 baes cotton, R D Tata and Co.; 138 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co.

S S Tanshin Maru for Shanghai :—400 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Nagasake :—300 bales cotton Yosho K Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Yokohama :—200 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Tenshin Maru for Osaka :—600 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha. 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Hongkong :—40 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

Rain has been general in Bay Islands with a few falls in Lower Burma. The Western disturbance caused light rain in Kumaon Hills.

Forecast :—Extension in Central Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th December, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Delhi and Hissar, but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is generally below the average; night temperature is below normal at Delhi and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east. Day temperature is either normal or slightly below the average; night temperature is on an average below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jodhpur and Karachi, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Mount Abu and in Sind. Temperature is below normal both by day and by night. Bikaner records a minimum temperature of 38 deg. which is 10 deg. below the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat, but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at most stations. Day temperature is below normal except at Dwarka and Indore; night temperature is below the average except at Rajkot. Bhuj records a minimum temperature of 43 deg. which is 11 deg. below the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Raipur and are moderately clouded at Khandwa and in the Berars. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is either normal or slightly above the average; night temperature is also above normal at Amraoti and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and in the south of the division the air is damper than usual. Day temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri and Mormugao; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average at Nizamabad; night temperature remains above normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry yesterday over the reporting area. Skies are generally lightly to moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and over Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the Punjab. Temperature remains lower than usual in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West and in Sind and Rajputana.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th December, 1920 :—

The western depression has given a few falls of snow in Kashmir and of rain in the central Punjab and is passing eastwards. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Bay Islands.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 27th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
FREMAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	74.2	52.8	61	0.01	1.30	
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	92.2	63.4	50	0.02	0.02	
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.8	44.6	71	0.02	0.24	
Rawalpindi	78.8	38.6	77	0.10	2.94	
Lahore	79.2	43.1	69		0.38	
Hissar	81.6	45.8	48	0.08	1.01	
Ambala	74.7	50.4	65		0.68	
Delhi	78.2	49.2	66		0.50	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	39		0.05	
Mainpuri	79.1	44.4	39		0.22	
Jhansi	81.6	50.3	29		0.35	
Cawnpore	78.4	55.2	39		0.52	
Allahabad	79.6	51.4	35		0.56	
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	71.4	..	39		0.22	
Karachi	74.1	58.2	69	0.28	+0.00	
Ajmer	78.2	44.2	39		0.45	
Jaipur	81.8	51.4	39		0.13	
Kotah	82.4	54.6	39		0.36	
Mount Abu	75.6	46.1	39		0.81	
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	93.6	44.8	23		0.73	
Dwarka	80.4	..	39		0.06	
Veraval	83.6	66.2	41		0.18	
Rajkot	87.8	51.2	25		0.25	
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	45.5	25		0.17	
Surat	91.0	67.1	39		0.23	
Ahmedabad	90.9	62.7	32		1.1	
Deesa	91.8	58.2	27		0.13	
Neemuch	83.7	45.0	23		0.30	
Indore	86.9	47.9	39		0.3	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.4	49.8	54		0.74	
Saugor	85.4	48.6	39		0.33	
Hoshangabad	86.1	47.7	52		0.13	
Khandwa	91.4	66.4	39		0.8	
Akola	92.4	67.0	31		0.2	
Amraoti	90.6	61.1	17		0.2	
Nagpur	87.1	52.6	23		1.24	
Chanda	89.1	64.9	44		1.09	
Raipur	88.9	54.6	46		0.65	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	70.4	75		0.50	
Ratnagiri	94.1	72.6	66		0.2	
Marmugoa	93.1	72.1	50	0.15	2.2	
Karwar	86.1	72.6	84		1.94	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	58.4	31		0.77	
Ahmednagar	90.4	57.1	33		0.47	
Poona	88.4	57.4	39		1.05	
Sholapur	91.6	64.4	19	0 03	0.38	
Bijapur	88.1	58.1	31		1.19	
Belgaum	85.4	58.1	39	0 07	1.70	
Aurangabad	96.4	61.4	18		0.94	
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.1	64.2	25		0.9	
Hyderabd	87.4	58.4	46		0.6	
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.7	68.7	60		1.78	
Calicut	88.4	70.2	64	4.5	1.15	
Cochin	88.4	71.6	77	7.0	1.15	
Colombo	87.4	73.4	68	9.49	1.7	
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.4	64.4	34	2	2	
Bellary	96.2	68.2	46	2	1.15	
Cuddapah	97.0	64.4	30	9	1.43	
Madras	94.4	67.4	46	1	1.8	
Bangalore	89.1	62.2	47	2.72	1.36	
Coimtore	86.1	60.8	63	7.0	2.2	
Trichanopoly	94.6	64.4	35	12.58	2.1	
Negapatam	93.0	69.9	79	57.81	31.0	

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

4TH EXTRA MEETING.

ALELI WINS THE VICTORY PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The Fourth Extra Meeting of the racing season was held yesterday before a large assembly. The weather was hot and the sport interesting. There were eight events on the card in most of which the favourite won. Yesterday saw the *debut* of the newly landed Arabs in the Novice Plate of 5 furlongs which was divided into two divisions. In the 1st Division Koleb, a handsome bay pony, belonging to Mr. Ali bin Talib, won in a canter and in the 2nd Division, Gulistam, who started at odds on, was beaten by Mikado, well ridden by Barnett. The timing of these two races was excellent for newly landed Arabs.

It is remarkable how well informed the public are on the performance of these newly landed animals. In fact they are generally hotter favourites than better known horses. Every year the public back without mistake the best animals among these griffins. It is of course, well known that stable information leaks out very easily in Bombay and there is nothing surprising about it when one considers the extraordinary interest that hangers-on, corrupters, and shady characters take in racing here.

Only six starters took the field in the Rous Handicap of 6 furlongs for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division. Pine Park, the favourite, succumbed to the challenge of Mossley who won comfortably. Her promotion is undoubtedly near. Glass Bead declined as she has sustained a nasty injury to her leg.

The Lewes Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 3rd Division was divided into two division. In the first Elyra, who has come down here with a Colombo reputation, started an equal favourite with Mexican Eagle. St. Agnes Eve and Mirabelle were also well backed. Mexican, Eagle won as she liked, while the Colombo mare, though under the whip could not manage to secure a place. Belle Voyageuse splendidly ridden by Longhurst won the other division beating the favourite Huon River comfortably. This mare also will surely be promoted ere long.

The most important event of the day was the Victory Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. The tempting stake of Rs. 5,000 to the winner was much coveted and Aleli, who won the Xmas Plate the other day again won in a canter though he reived 12lbs more this time. Aleli, who is a Roubaix is by Minoru, has now struck 'im and from the manner he won yesterday he showed that he really belongs to the 1 Division and not to the 2nd in which he is at present. His presence in a second Division race will scare away every other candidate.

In the Lingfield Plate Trostan and Liberty were well fancd. Liberty won after a fine finish with Owen Rose. In the Marine Line Plate of 5 furlngs for Arab Ponies, Waterloo, the favocte, was badly defeated by that good sprter Resident, who was not in form in Poona. Waterloo is not yet able to pace with sch veterans as Resident, Defender and other fast Arab ponies. Harrison the trainr and his son the jockey, were very succesful yesterday.

Many were inclined to criticize and in fact did criticize the handicapping of Waterloo in this race. They argued that this pony has won many toes and yet he is still handicapped at abot 8-4. They forget that he has not yet mst his class. In Kirke Plate in Poona though he was receiving nearly 1 stone from Resident who was then not in condition, he was not able to beat that pony. His run yesterday again proved that the was much too overestimated, and the handicapper knew his business.

Details.

THE NOVICE PLATE (Div. I.) Disance—5 furlongs. (R. C.).

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's KOLEB 8-2, Harrison...7
Mr. Sulleman Ghumla's TANTALUS 8-13 Townsend 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's LIMERICK 8-13, Raymond 3
Mr. D. S. Irani's HIGRAH, 8-13, S. J. Meekings 4

Did not run:—Marqui; Woodrow; Homayun.

The Race:—After gret delay they were sent off to a fair start. Standard set the pace to Kooleb, Tantalus, Almaz, and Hurrah, they raced in the order named till the 2nd furlong post where Standard died away, leaving Kooleb in command, the former won from Tantalus in a canter by 8 lengths the racing for places was th eonly exciting feature, Tantalus and Limerick taking second and third respectively, length between second and third neck between third and fourth.

Favourite Kooleb.

First Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs.25-8; Places Rs. 16-8; Rs. 538; and Rs. 75.

Second Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 9; Rs. 29-8; Rs. 26-8

Trainer:—Owner.

Time:—1m. 10 secs.

THE NOVICE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 furlongs (R. C.).

Messrs. Hazamy and Sattar's MIKADO 8-9, Barnett 1
Mr. F. Mulla Feroze's GULLISTAN, 8-6, Brown 2
Mr. Sulleman Ghumla's TELEPHONE, 8-13, Bowley 3
Mr. Ebrahim Deeb's PARAGON, 8-9, Cracknell 4

Did not run:—Wrestler; Khatan; My Moon.

The Race:—Another fair start was, witnessed when Mikado jumped out of the barrier, closely pursued by Telephone and Gullistan. Mikado kept to the front and brought the field along at a fast pace into the straight here, Gullistan, Telephone and Paragon made their feeble efforts but Mikado not extended in the least won by 6 lengths. 3 lengths, half a length.

Favourite Gulistan.

First Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 108; Places Rs. 21; Rs. 13; Rs. 14-8.

Second Enclosure Tote paid:—Win Rs. 79-8; Place Rs. 14; Rs. 6-8; Rs. 7.

Trainer—A. Hazamy.

Time—1m. 9-3/50-secs.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Heath's MOSSLEY 8-8, Donnelly 1
Mr. Pine's PINE PARK 8-8, Bowley 2
Messrs. Langley and Reidi's LIKE MAGIC, 8-12, Barnett 3
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Rouette 8-3, Bullock 4

Did not run: Liberty; Murmansk; Glass Bead; Belle Voyageuse.

The Race:—Rouette was quickest in his strides when the barrier was released, Pine Park and Mossley were his nearest attendants, they maintained this order after they had passed the 3rd furlongs when Pine Park and Mossley, in turn joined the leader, in the straight Mossley collared Pine Park and went away to win by 1 3/4 length. Like Magic secured third place from Renette by a neck and was a length behind Pine Park.

Favourite: Pine Park.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 49-8. Places Rs. 18 and Rs. 14.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 7-8.

Time:—1 min. 17 2/5secs.

Trainer: T. Forguson (Jnr.)

THE LEWES PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight Course).

Mr. Gold's MEXICAN EAGLE 8-6, Harrison 1
Mr. Heath's SHE SHE 7-7, Donnelly 2
Mr. Bullion's MIRABELLE 8-7, Lynch 3
Mr. W H Atkinson's Elyra 8-12 Siely 4

Did not run:—Belvedere: Gavrelle; Serbia; Mynden Chief.

The Race:—They got away well together when Elyra went slightly in front of Mexican Eagle and She She, they raced in this order till near home when Elyra tired, being passed by Mexican Eagle, She She and Mirabelle, they finished in this order, won by 3/4 length, 1½ length 1½ length.

Time:—1min. 2/5secs.

Favourite: Elyra.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 33-8. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs 49-8 and Rs. 9-8.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 9-8.

Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE LEWES PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs (Straight Course).

Capt. P. Bouvet's BELLE VOYAGEUSE II 9-6, Longhurst 1
Mr. Kelso's HUON RIVER 8-7, McPherson 2
Mr. Noble's BARTO 8-8, Buckley 3
Mr. S. Javeri's Isbury Rose 7-7 S. Meekings 4

Did not run: Lucky Queen; Whit Week.

The Race:—They got away in a line and kept together for the first two furlongs, after which Belle Voyageuse and Huon River got clear off the field, Barto and Isbury Rose were next in order, approaching home Belle Voyageuse shook off Huon Rivr and won comfortably by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, neck.

Time, 1 min.

Favourite: Huon River.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 51-8. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 57-8.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 7 and Rs. 31-8.

Trainer: G. Bell.

THE VICTORY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Skelton and Peechey's ALELI 8-4 Harrison 1
Mr. Kelso's WE TWO 8-6, McPherson 2
Mr. Humble's CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 8-0, Townsend 3
Mr. Hastings' Love Glass 7-2 Bullock 4

Did not run: Dersingham, Waynflete.

The Race:—An indigerent start saw Anthracite crack the pace for the first half mile, Poignant, We Two and Aleli were next in order, Mademoiselle Foch was last all the way, at the 2nd furlong Aleli went to the front and having scattered the field he entered the straight with a good lead, although We Two and Christmas Holiday feebly challenged he won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Favourite: Aleli.

Time:—1min. 38 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 23 and Rs. 30-8.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 26-8. Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12-8.

Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Pine's LIBERTY 8-8, Bowley 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's OWEN ROE 7-4 Selmon 2
Mr. G. E. D. Barnett Langley's TROSTAN 8-10, ... 3
Mr. Diamond's Murmansk 8-7, Harrison .....

The Race:—Owen Roe took a flying start and led a straggling field right into the straight, Liberty and Trostan followed the leader, near the grand stands Liiberty challenged and after an exciting race secured the verdict by a neck, 2 lengths, neck, Trostan was a bad third.

Time,—1 min. 15 4/5secs.

Favourites Liberty and Trostan.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 26-8. Places Rs. 14-8 Rs. 40-8 and Rs. 14.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 18-8, and Rs. 7.

Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (On Round Course).

Mr. S. N Mahomed's RESIDENT 9-2, Townsend 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' TRADE MARK 7-11, Easton 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ANDOLIS 7-12, Harrison 3

Messrs. Anjan and S. Ahmed's Defender 8-6, Bowley 4

Did not run:—Four Aces.

The Race:—A considerable delay was caused by the bad behaviour of Waterloo. Resident and Trade Mark, these three got away quite well being led by Tit Bits till the 2nd furlonf, here Resident secured the rails and was hotly pursued by Trade Mark, Andolis and Defender, a strong finish resulted in a win for Resident a short head, head, 1 length.

Time,—1min. 7 2/5secs.

Favourite: Waterloo.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 20-8 Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 44.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: M. Ryan.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

IMPENDING DEBACLE IN VALUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 27.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The market is most unstable being subject to powerful influences arising from speculations connected with the Chinese exchanges. The immediate future of prices is defogged. Looking more to the horizon the view seem clearer.

The collapse of world prices and the jettisoning of stocks, especially in the United States, does not encourage the hope that silver will be immune from the almost universal debacle in values. The circular draws attention to the size of the stock of silver at Shanghai which, with the tael at 3/11½, totals approximately fifty-six million ounces compared with nineteen million last year with the tael at four shillings this time last year.

CALCUTTA RACES.

ROUBAIX WINS VICEROY'S CUP.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The attemndence was so big that all three enclosures were packed, and many latecomers had to be turned away. This is probably the first time that people coming late were refused admission.

The following were the results of to-day's races.

THE CALCUTTA GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE. Distance 2½ miles.

Cup value £50 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and Rs. 6,000 to winner, Rs. 2,000 to second and Rs. 1,000 to third, for horses that have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over W. A. and C. raised 3 stones with allowances.

Major Robertson's ISLE O'SKY 10-10 (car. 10-12), Capt. Bell 1
Mr. Freeman's GEORGEOUS GEORGE 10-10, Mr. Fawcett 2
Capt. Fleming's CHATTY BIT 11-3 Capt. Hilliard 3
Major Robinson's Seagull 10-10 (car 10-12), Major Martin 4

Won by 15 lengths, 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Distance between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—5 mins. 28 1+2 secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 20 win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 13 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Isle O'Sky, eights Seagull, fours others.

The Race:—Isle O'Sky, Chatty Bit, Gorgeous George was the order for the first half mile. Then Seagull, who had been jumping best of all went in second. After going about 1½ mile Seagull tired and fell back beaten. Isle O'Sky lead throughout and won easily.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. Div. II. Distances 1½ miles.

Winner Rs 3,000, second Rs 1,(00; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third Division.

Mr. Gujadhar5s CHERT 7-0, Bona 1
Mr. Goculdass' WHITE BELL 8-10, Herbert 2
Mr. Sait's ABAJALA, 8-1, Stokes 3
Mr. Gulstaun's Idyl 8-9 Shatwell 4

Also Ran: Feathered Life 9-5, Flying Fairy 8-5, Lady White 8-2, Downey Boy 7-13, Adorable 7-11 (cars 8/0), Lloyds 7-0.

Won by 3/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 3 lengths between third and fourth.

Time 2 mins. 34 4/5secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 337 win, Rs. 50, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Feathered Life, White Bell fives Abajala, eights Lady White, longer prices others.

The Race:—The start was bad. Feathered Life was hopelessly left. Downey Boy took it up with Chert and Idyl following. Then came White Bell, Downey Boy shot his bolt near the half mile and Chert took it up. He was hotly challenged by White Bell in the straight, but stayed out to win.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third Division.

Mr. Soysa's MUSCOVITE 9-3, Wood 1
Mr. Frank's MILLMOUNT 8-13, Orrell 2
Mr. Thaddeus' MAMET II. 9-0, Ruiz 3
Mr. Abington's Dehra Doon 8-1, Young 4

Also Ran:—Flotelle 8/13, May Boy 8-12, His Nibs 8-12; Radius 8-11, Quartzite 8-9. Pick of the Bunch 8-7, Sole Bay 8-6, Picket 8-3, Ballinacurra 8-0, Kilt 7-7.

Won by a short head, 3/4 length between 2nd and 3rd, 1½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—2mins. 40 3/4secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 66 win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 45 and Rs. 47 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 Muscovite, fours Radius, eights Millmount, Pick of the Bunch, and Sole Bay, onger prices others.

The Race:—Kilt led from Pick of the Bunch and Flotelle for about three furlongs. Then Pick of the Bunch went to the head of affairs, followed by Flotelle and Radius. The last named forged ahead near the five furlongs post as brought them along for a couple of furlongs where retired. Millmount new assumed the command, followed by Muscovite, Mametz and Dehra Doon, and after a great race, Muscovite just won.

THE VICEROY'S CUP. Distance 1 3/4 mies.

Cup Value £100 presented by H. E. the Viceroy. Cup and Rs. 30,000 to winner, Rs. 10,000 to second and Rs. 5,000 to third.

Mr. Goculdass' ROUBAIX 9-3, Huxley 1
Mrs. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN 9-3, Rose ... 2
Mr. Thaddeus' FIRST FLIER 9-3, Ruiz ... 3†
Genl. Raja H. Singh's GOOD HEALTH 9-3, Beasley ..... 3†

†Dead-heat.

Also ran: William the Beau 9-3, St. Quin 9-3, Simon's Choice 9-3.

Won by a length, a length between 2nd and dead-heaters.

Time:—3 mins. 0 3/5secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 18 win and Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 11 and Rs. 27 for places.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Roubaix, fours First Flier, twelves Little Nan, fifteens William the Beau, twenties St. Quin, thirties King's rare and Muscovite fifties Simon's Choice, hundreds Lover's True and Good Health.

The Race:—Little Nan played at the gate and was left a couple of lengths. Simon's Choice dashed to the front and was followed by Good Health, King's Fare, St. Quin and First Flier, Roubaix and Mordennis being together last. The leaders brought the field along to the half mile post, where First Flier and Roubaix began improving their position. First Flier dashed to the front near the Zeerut opening and Roubaix soon ranged alongside. Near the distance post, Ruobaix put his neck in front and tremendous cheers proclaimed him as winner. Little Nan, coming strongly, took the second place. First Flier dead heated with Good Health.

Time cut up was same as Bachelor's Weddings in 1916.

THE APCAR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500 and third Rs. 1,500. Handicap for horses.

Mr. Goculdass' VERGE 9-0 Huxley 1
Mr. Swan's GOLDGAINER 8-9, Ford 2
H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar's NOUTBUTWELL 8-12, Orchard 3
Mr. Lauder's Star of India 9-0 Stokes 4

Also Ran:—Pretty Girl 8-11, Resilience 8-6, Woorali 8-2.

Won by a head, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 1½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1min. 14 1/5secs.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 28 win and Rs. 19, and Rs. 22 for places.

Betting: Twos Verge, 5 to 2 Resilience fives Noutbutwell and Goldgainer tens Star of India, longer prices others.

The Race:—Goldgainer forged ahead and was followed by Resilience, Then came Noutbut weel and Verge. The last named was given his head two furlongs from home and, after a great race, he just won.

ST. GEORG'E PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. For horses in the second division W. A. and C. reduced with penalties and allowances.

Mrs. Geddis's ON LEAVE 8-7, Rose 1
Mr. Lauder's ALLAN BRIG 8-0, Stokes 2
Mr. Thaddeu's RED QUILL 8-7, Meekings 3
Mr. Avasia's EUDOXUS 8-7, Flynn 4

Also Ran:—Gunning 9-7, Braide Garth 8-7, William Allenby 8-7, Little Cell 8-1.

Won by 2½ lengths 1½ lengths betwee 2nd and 3rd, short head between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1min. 39 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 23 for win and Rs. 14, and Rs. 23 and Rs. 17 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 On Leave, threes Antic, fours Red Quill and Eudoxus, sixes Allen Brig, longer prices, rest.

The Race:—Colours could not be distinguished owing to the haze prevailing. When the horses came near Eudoxus was seen leading from Allan Brig with On Leave and Red Quill just putting in their runs. On Leave assumed the command near the distance post and went on to win comfortably.

LAHORE X'MAS RACES.

OPENING DAY.

LADY LYRIC WINS MERCHANTS CUP.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The 25th of December, the opening day of the Lahore Christmas Races, was characterised by big fields interesting races, and in some cases exceedingly close finishes. The best finish of the day was in the Merchants' Cup, when Lady Lyric came in hard, held and well-ridden by Quinn. Savant's victory in the fourth race, securing the Punjab Cup for Thakur Maheshwari Prasad, was also an easy one. The horses chiefly responsible for disappointment were Simson in the Punjab Hurdles, whose great effort at the post was ignored by Glenlyon. Mavourneen in the Merchants' Cup, who failed to be placed. America, who had a strong following for the Mozung Handicap and also Pie Crust and Luna. There was quite a good attendance, despite the weather, which at times was dusty and threatening. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor was present during the afternoon. M. Clemenceau was another distinguished visitor. The following were the results:—

THE PUNJAB HURDLES.—Distance about 1¼ miles over 6 flights. Rs. 750 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A Handicap Hurdle race for horses.

Mr J E Powel's GLENLYON, 12-12, Thompson 1
Mr E Cornforth's SIMSON, 11-6, Owner 2
Captains Randall and Heslop's CARK ENDEAVOUR, 12-0, Capt Randall 3

Also ran:—Minnikaha and Dark Legend 11.

Betting:—Evens Simson, 3 to 1 against Glenlyon, 6 to 1 Dark Legend II, 10 to 1 the rest.

The race:—There was an excellent start. Simson and Glenlyon, taking off together at the first hurdle, Glenlyon took the lead which he maintained all way up straight where an exciting race ensued, the favourite lying a bare half length behind. Glenlyon passed the post first by a neck, 2 lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—2 mins. 59 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 24; Place Rs. a.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value Rs. 250, presented by the tradesmen of Lahore, and Rs. 700 in cash to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr O Forth's LADY LYRIC, 9-7, Quinn 1
Capt Ewing's MOON, 10-1, Harroway 2
Mr Sydney Smith's STARGAZER, 7-4, Brownlee 3

Also ran:—Pier Qumri, Dispute, Mavourneen, Bonny Blush, Salvation, Wangry and Moidore.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Mavourneen, 3 to 1 Bonnie Blush and Stargazer, 4 to 1 Lady Lyric, 5 to 1 the rest.

The race:—There was considerable delay at the tape including a false start. When the field eventually got off it was in a straggling order. Lady Lyric got well away, followed by Mooi with Stargazer and Qumri a length behind. The horses were well bunched coming down the straight, but Qumri who was running hard with Stargazer appeared to be shut in. It was a splendid race between Mooi and Lady Lyric for the first place, the latter winning by half a length, 1½ lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 39 secs.

An objection was lodged by the rider of Qumri, who maintained that he was crossed by Stargazer a few yards from home. The objection was not upheld.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 12, 18 and 34.

THE PUNJAB CUP.—Distance Round Course.

A Cup of value Rs. 50 and Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. Presented by the Punjab Government for maiden country-bred horses 3 years old and upwards bred in the Punjab. Weight for age raised by 21 lbs.

Mr Thakur Maheshwari Prasad's SAVANT, 10-0, Abdul Wahid 1
K B Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan's NAYAB, 10-0, Capt Newill 2
Mr L Ahmed's QUEEN BESS, 10-1, Meherjee 3
Nawab Habibullah Khan's SHINING LIGHT, 10-9, Mullick Sherojai 4

Also ran:—St Victix, The Duke, Black Buck, Lady Lal and Lamplighter's Joy.

The race:—From an excellent start Nayab took the lead and went unchallenged for over half the distance. Savant came into prominence on the bend and secured the lead at the distance, winning by two lengths, half a length between the second and the third, 8 lengths between the third and the fourth.

Time:—3 mins. 22 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 64; Places Rs. 19, 12 and 85.

THE MOZANG HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 600 to the winner, Rs. 250 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr Hobday's GREY BAZ, 6-2, Capt Bernard 1
Mr Bashir Ali's CARLISH, 9-3, Quinn 2
Maj J A Turnbull's AMITY, 7-0, Brownlee 3
Mr Yusuf Hussain's BATUL, 8-6, Saye ... 4

Also ran:—Chester, America, Bronze Metal, Legrand, Counter Attack, Ranjit, Turk and Rockfeller.

Betting:—2 to 1 America, 4 to 1 Grey Baz, 6 to 1 Chester, Carlish and Bronze Metal, 10 to 1 the rest.

The race:—There was a good start. The favourite quickly forged ahead, but was passed at the distance by Grey Baz. The field came down straight in a bunch, the favourite finishing fifth. Two lengths, half a length between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 8 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 8, 9 and 35.

THE MIANMIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Rs. 1,000 presented by the R. C. T. C.), Rs. 950 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr. Bilas Raj Shah's IDLE WILD, 8-10, Abdul Wahid 1
Lieut-Col A W Cook Young's SIMON'S GIFT, 9-12, Capt Bernard 2
Mr Hamiduddin's LUNA, 9-1, Meherjee ... 3
Maj W B Stevenson's FEATHER, 7-6, Durga 4

Also ran:—Prep, Le Soleil, Casket, Lady Primrose, Speak The Truth, Corragaline, Jemima, Mahonley Boy and Broadwater.

Betting:—6 to 4 Luna, 3 to 1 Idle Wild, 4 to 1 Simon's Gift, 7 to 1 Prep, 8 to 1 Le Soleil, 15 to 1 the rest.

The race:—This race provided a good finish. Luna, Idle Wild and Speak The Truth got out together with Casket lying fourth. Idle Wild and Luna went full of running all the way to the near post, when Simon's Gift forged ahead of Luna, but failed to catch the winner. A head, one length between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min 7 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 8, 12 and 7.

THE RAVI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Rs. 1,000 presented by the R. C. T. C.) Rs. 660 to the winner, Rs. 250 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. For maiden country-bred ponies 14-2 and under. W. I. 14-2, to carry 10 st. 7 lbs.

Mr D M Bright's CASILDA, 10-1, Majeed 1
Mr A M Bower's VIRVING, 10-7, Thompson 2
Mr S Khanna's SUGAR PLUM, 9-9, Jaffir 3

Also ran:—Genuine 10-7, Bushwhacker 10-7, Campaigner 10-7, Saraswati 8-12, Patricia 9-9, Saint Ethelberga 9-9, All Clear 9-3, Shazadi 9-3.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Virving and Casilda, 10 to 1 and more the rest.

The race:—There was again some delay in getting off. Sugar Plum and Saint Ethelberga led the rest for a while, the latter going well till in the last furlong, when wirll changes took place, Virvig and Casilda settling the pretensions of both the other. Casilda secured the verdict by 3 lengths 2 lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 22 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 6, 7 and 15.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ARMY OFFICER.

STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT.

GOVT. ACTION NEEDED.

(From a Correspondence.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The National Urdu weekly "Bharat Sewak", Delhi, publishes some statements authoritatively support of its allegations against the Captain of a Sikh regiment at Sialkot about which it had published a statement last week. These show that the Commanding Officer's Bunglow was visited by beautiful women from the military female quarters. A sepoy was promised promotion for carrying women with him. The Captain called upon a sepoy's wife on the fourth day of the delivery to show her face, while her husband was at the parade and she had only one cloth and was quite alone.

Agitation desires Government action.

BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Fourth Bene-Israel Conference again met yesterday at the Byramji Hall with Khan Bahadur Dr. Judah Hyams in the chair. The audience was as large as on the previous days.

At the outset the conference received a further collection of funds for their Education Fund and for the proposed house for the destitute and orphans. Among other donors several ladies gave some ornaments and two students gave two guineas towards the fund and the guineas and ornaments were auctioned before the audience many among whom purchesed the same at very handsome prices.

RESOLUTIONS.

The conference then passed resolutions reaffirming the necessity of forming a Bene-Israel Cooperative Housing Association in Bombay with a share capital of a lakh of rupees divided into 4,000 shares of Rs. 25. each and appealing to the Institutions and members of the Community in and outside Bombay to subscribe freely to the shares and help the scheme in other ways: and appointing a provisional committee of several ladies and gentlemen to frame the necessary scheme and to form the Bene Israel Cooperative Housing Association.

It expressed satisfaction at the step taken to form a "Zionist Association" in Bombay and recommended that it should work in concert with the parent body; reiterating the opinion that there should be a "Beth-din" or a "Court of Arbitration" in connection with each of the large congregations for disposing of disputes and other communal and religious matters; reiterating the necessity of a thorough communal census in order to ascertain the various needs of the community.

Dr. Joseph Benjamin of Ahmedabad while moving this resolution observed that in obedience to the last year's resolution a Committee was appointed to take the census and a schedule was sent to many places. But the Committee failed to achieve the object owing to many members of the community refusing to give necessary information, as their refusal was given a religious colour. He quoted many authorities from the Jewish Scriptures and said it in no way went against their religion to take the census which would be of immense good for the future work of their community.

BOMBAY STRIKES.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

The postal authorities are still going on unrestrictedly playing fast and loose with the public. Now and then they are announcing to introduce house-to-house delivery in this locality or that but as a matter of fact all this turns out to be a sham. In several locaties where they profess to have re-started house-to-house delivery, people are complaining not to have received a single letter or seen a single postman for days together. Agents were sent to Ahmedabad and other places for recruits to replace the strikers and all efforts of the agents have proved to be a shameful failure. After all they have now resorted again to *samjaying* the strikers and the great Knight-Errant, Mr. Narayenrao Kulkarni, was asked to call the men near the Bhatia Baug where some higher employees were prepared to orate the meek and simple strikers but as the men did not turn up, the would-be orators reurned home greatly disappointed.

GAS DEADLOCK.

The streets of Bombay are now practically lighted by the moon-beams, as not a single locality in this vast and crowded city of ours can boats of a well lit line of lamps, late at night. Except one here and one there, street lights are to be seen working nowhere. One wonders how long the lethargy of those concerned will continue and how long the public of Bombay will remain docile and submissive to the profiteers and their friends.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Indian National Congress, Nagpur.
Public Lecture, Bahai Hall at 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

Public Lecture, Bahai Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The business of Hundi Chitti as well as the office of this Chamber will be closed on 30th inst., Wednesday on account of "Digambar Jain Ratha Yatra". The payments of fixed deposits and periodical sight Hundies payable on 29th inst. will be made on 28th inst. Tuesday.

A CORRECTION.

We had published in our issue of the 12th instant a Police Court case in which one Raymond was convicted under the heading "A Jew convicted". Subsequently a correspondent has informed us that the convicted person was not a Jew by nationality. We therefore hasten to make this correction at the earliest possible opportunity.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Pemba, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 31st inst. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per ss. "Siam Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 28th inst.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Murria Mahadu, a fireman in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, who was knocked down by the Victoria while walking along the Lady Jamshetji Road. The horse collided against him and he fell and the accused drove away. Although people shouted to the driver to stop, he ran away. The cause of death was injury of the liver. The jury returned a verdict of death from having been knocked down by a Victoria driven in a rash and negligent manner.

CASTLES IN SPAIN.

Banvard's Company has again scored a distinct triumph in the delightful musical comedy "Castles in Spain" which was staged yesterday night at the Excelsior theatre. The music of a house agent and a woman's persistent inquiries after houses—a jilted maid of sweet seventeen and her light hearted lover of fanciful moods and the final inevitable reconciliation all form the rather cleverly set back ground of an admirably staged musical comedy. It would be invidious to pick out any song or performer as excellent from an equally good repertore of songs and group of singers. The song "Castles in Spain" taken from the title of the comedy, was sung to perfection by Miss Viola Williams. "Good morning girls" sung by Mr. Adrian D. Ross and the beauty chorus "you've set me dreaming" a duet by Miss Viola Williams and Mr. Douglas Maclaren "Senora" by Leonard Neville and Blue Dragoons" by Mr. Ian Maclean deserve honourable mention. The witty dialogues and clever repartees and the running fire of humorous comment kept up by Mr. Leonard Neville and Mr. Adrian D. Ross frequently plunged the house into roars of laughter while the artistic dresses, and excellent back rounds which brilliantly set off the London beauty chorus provided a continual feast to the eye. The Apache Dance and the song "Blue Dragoons" elicited prolonged bursts of cheering. The Banvard's Company is to be congratulated on their production "Castles in Spain" and as the musical comedy is to be staged to-day and to-morrow also, it would afford a chance for Bombay play-lovers to go and witness this excellent production.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN RATODERO.

SEQUEL TO INCREASING DUTY BY MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKANA, Dec. 24.

The wholly nominated Municipality of Ratodero, District Larkana, has increased duty on vegetables, fruit and other articles ten times the former rates against popular wishes. Municipal finances being satisfactory there was no need of enhancement. Consequently the people have resorted to passive resistance giving away cheerfully goods when confiscated. Hindus, and Mohamedans are united and perfect peace prevails in town. No citizen is bidding, the confiscated goods, Government servants, of course, are bidding and Municipality are accepting cheap bids. People's stand is heroic and ready for settlement.

A grand public meeting was held peacefully and resolutions were passed and wired to the Commissioner, Sind, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Member-in-Charge, Local Self-Government portfolio, their demand for a mixed committee.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL EUROPE.

SCHEME OF ESTABLISHING CREDIT INSURANCE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 27.

The scheme for trading with Central Europe, mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on the 22nd is progressing. It aims at the establishment of the system of credit insurance in which the Government banks and some insurance companies will participate. The scheme would be facilitated if other countries would imitate Austria, which has passed a legislation hypothecating raw materials imported for manufacturing purposes to the exporters. The Austrian insurance companies are also ready to cooperate by exchanging with the British insurance offices information respecting the standing of the individual firms.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 28, 1920.

AN INSIDIOUS PROPOSAL.

A sly but influential movement is afoot to secure for the tea-industry its old-time privileges at the expense of the public revenue. During Lord Chelmsford's recent visit to the tea-districts, he was the recipient of an obtrusive show of welcome at the hands of the planters. His Excellency received a deputation of the local industry which bewailed the present slump of the tea-market and made broad suggestions that Government might bear part of the misfortune. Lord Chelmsford was so much impressed by the representation that he asked the Controller of Currency and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to ascertain the exact grievances of the planters in Assam and Surma. A special meeting of the Indian Tea Association was held for the purpose of explaining to the two distinguished officers the causes of the present depression and suggesting means of relief, and the proceedings of the meeting make it clear that there is risk of steps being taken for the support of planters in temporary difficulties at the cost of Government. Tea is in a bad way at present, because London happens to be overstocked, and prices are for the moment depressed below the cost of production. The real reason of the difficulty is the restriction of trade with Russia, one of the biggest customers of tea, consuming annually between 200 and 250 million pounds. Though from 1917 Russia was out of the market, the trade flourished on account of huge army purchases which, now being thrown back on the market, leave it overstocked bearing down prices. If normal trade is re-opened with Russia, the flow of tea will be restored, and the problem of finding solvent customers in Russia may be left to the trade itself or at best the latter may be given some facilities of expert credit. Two features to be borne in mind are that there is no deterioration of the Indian commodity, and that the difficulties which have followed in the wake of prosperity, are due to the obstruction of trade. In the interview, the Controller of Currency was told that small proprietors represented not more than 10 per cent. of the whole area under cultivation. The rest are controlled by Calcutta Agency firms. The participators in the discussion were evidently uneasy at the aspect of favour that any special measures might assume with regard to the huge proportion of European concerns. The report says: "With reference to the gardens coming within the 10 per cent. category, Col. Kennedy suggested that *from a political point* of view, these should be maintained The new Government would be more or less Indian, and they would look upon the tea-industry as a purely European industry as they did at present." The discussion is open to the surmise that facilities to the industry should, in their view, be conceded before there can be any bother or protest from the "political point of view."

The first claim of the Indian Tea Association is that the export duty imposed in 1916 should be abolished,—a claim for privilege which we think should not be conceded. What are the facts? From the beginning of the tea-industry, up till 1916, it never paid any levy on income-tax account. In 1916, Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, insisted on the imposition of a duty for revenue purposes. The opposition was advanced on the ground that tea was an entirely agricultural crop and so should have its receipts free from the touch of the income-tax. The raw leaf which is collected is not tea and it is factory treatment which converts it into the market commodity; hence the contention about trenching on agricultural income was laughed out in the Imperial Council. The tea-magnates then clamoured for an assurance that the export duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. on tea would be treated as a measure of war-finance, to be abolished after peace. Sir William Meyer declined to give the undertaking, because the imposition so long evaded was essentially just. The plea now advanced that tea-interests had then submitted to the levy on patriotic grounds for a critical time is not true. In the first place, they objected to it; and in the second, the duty was imposed because Government had a right to share the proceeds of a flourishing industry. It was a measure of normal finance, which Government had out of favour remitted for years. The duty brings about thirty to forty lakhs to the country, and the Tea Association now wants it to be abolished because there is a slump in prices. We are afraid the industry is trying to make use of the present opportunity to shake off the tax, and preparing later to resist every claim of Government with the hue and cry that a European industry is maliciously attacked by the imposition of an unjust levy. It is not the levy which is the cause of the present distress; it was not the lack of a levy which enabled planters in the past to make their fortunes. The problem now is the provision of the Russian market, which no confabulation of tea-brokers or the Government of India can solve. The secret of the present attitude is that they want the industry to be tax-free. By pedantry, they can shirk the payment of income-tax, though in other parts of the world the income of tea companies is liable to revenue contribution. Situated in a peculiar circumstance of privilege, they want to repel the incidence of even a light export duty, and if at this juncture of affairs, it is achieved, any subsequent return to the idea may be resented as an encroachment on vested rights, stimulated by the anti-European malice of a "Babu-Government."

We ask the Government of India not to be jerry-mandered or hustled into a position from which there could be no retreat without friction. It is absurd to suggest that the tea-industry is "penalised" by the continuance of a "prosperity-tax." There is no more penalisation than there is in the case of a tax-paying importer who comes to grief by dumping goods in India. Nor is it a "prosperity-tax," because it is a normal levy which in the absence of income-tax, is rather a cheap imposition, falling on the consumer. But the planters want to flourish in their competition abroad, without paying a pie to the Indian treasury. As we have pointed out, the cause of the present glut of supplies is the contraction of the market and not the tax. The remedy is to plead for the reopening of trade and the limiting of nonsense by Junkers who plague Russia and mortify themselves by the trade-blockade. If it is the intention of the tea-industry to escape a legitimate burden, by the talk of a far-fetched crisis,—as it would seem to be the case—it is best for the envoys of the Government of India to refuse to be drawn on a wrong scent and secure for themselves some reputation for fairplay and discrimination. Already the Finance Department is groaning over the problem of balancing accounts next March, thanks to the architects of ruin who work our currency policy. Even forty lakhs is not a trifle in such a crisis. More serious, however, is the question of principle even with regard to a pampered industry. At this rate, the jute magnates may one day clamour for the reduction of the export-duty or the abolition of their house-taxes, because there is a decline in their profiteering dividends in one year. We are surprised at the very conception of two deputies of Government being asked to discuss such an undiscussable question with the tea-merchants. We think that Rs. 1-8 per 100 lbs. of tea is a light duty which, after the opening of trade with Russia, ought to be standardised *up* according to the means of the industry and in order, if possible, to remedy the past evasion of contributions.

SHIBBOLETHS.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu's views on "Non-Cooperation," coming from the quarter they do, need not cause any surprise. But Mr. Basu has certainly done a grave injustice to the memory of the late Mr. Tilak by representing him as an opponent of non-cooperation. We had hoped that by this time this fiction about the late leader having been opposed to non-cooperation as a political weapon had been fully exploded. But we see it still survives in some dark corners in England. Mr. Basu was expected to have been sufficiently acquainted with the life-history of Mr. Tilak to know that his whole career was a refutation of the allegation made by him. Mr. Tilak never questioned to the last hour of his life either the propriety or the potency of the weapon of Non-Cooperation. He was only waiting to see if the Mahomedans, who had openly declared for it, would respond to the call in sufficient numbers. If he had lived to participate in the special session of the Congress at Calcutta he would have been among the first to stretch out his hand and seal the compact of comradeship with Mr. Gandhi in the struggle though he would have succeeded in modifying Mr. Gandhi's programme in accordance with the requirements of the situation and needs of the country. As for Mr. Basu's opinions about the Reforms, the world is full aware of his overflowing enthusiasm for the "boon" and we need not quarrel with him. What are principles with most of us, are merely "matters of detail" with Mr. Basu and he is also satisfied with the present rate of progress, while the majority of his countrymen are not. We cannot, however, congratulate Mr. Basu on his resort to irrelevant arguments, such as the fatuous platitude about the railways, the mercantile marine and the like to justify cooperation with the present bureaucracy. The railways of India are not a wholly British institution. If there had been no British in India, the Government of this country would have gone in for railways in the same manner as any modern Government. The question of any special gratitude to the British for these modern and now quite common means of communication thus, hardly arises at all. So also in the case of the mercantile marine. It is true the Royal Navy protects the trade and people of this country, but it does so as much in the interest of the British nation as in our own. Suppose the Navy did not protect India at a time of crisis like the last War, where would the British "Empire" be then? And why should Mr. Basu forget the debt which Britain owes to India for the services rendered by the military forces maintained on Indian revenues? Mr. Basu would also have done better to dwell at greater length and with greater emphasis on the urgent need of Englishmen understanding that "the days of domination have gone and that if they persist in their attitude of superiority and aloofness, great trouble is ahead for all concerned." Mr. Basu from Reuter's summary of his views at any rate, appears to be more concerned about Indians persisting in their attitude of Non-Cooperation than about Englishmen persisting in their attitude of "superiority and aloofness." Being in England, he will be doing greater service to his countrymen by pointing out to the British the disastrous results of their unsympathetic administration of India than by lecturing to Indians from across the seas in pompous and supercilious tones.

Notes of the Day.

Armenia.

While President Wilson, at the instance of the league of Nations, is preparing to mediate between Armenia and her neighbours, who are believed by him and his brother statesmen of the League to be threatening the existence of Armenia, the latter has chosen to turn Bolshevik, a circumstance which must render the question of mediation somewhat irrelevant. The President in his recent message to Congress laid emphasis on the traditional friendship subsisting between the United States and Armenia. President Wilson's countrymen will, therefore, naturally regard as base ingratitude the repudiation by the new Armenian Government of the American loan. The repudiation of all foreign loans is bound to prove to be a thorny point in all negotiations which Armenia may conduct in the future, supposing, of course, that Armenia remains committed to Sovietism for an appreciable length of time. There are no means as yet available to us to gauge the strength of the feeling among the masses in Armenia in favour of a Soviet form of Government, but it is to be devoutly hoped that neither the Allies nor America will repeat the blunder which the former made of trying to coerce Russia to give up "Bolshevism." The Armenians are the best judges of their own needs and must be left free to choose the form of Government they like most. Otherwise, the principles of self-determination and freedom of nations, large and small, to which President Wilson and his brother statesmen have been paying homage, at least lip-deep homage, will be meaningless.

A Well-merited Castigation.

The unrepentent bully of the Punjab, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, has received a well-merited castigation at the hands of Mr. Lionel Curtis, at whom he has been tilting for some time past. Mr. Curtis has been guarded enough in his work on "Dyarchy" in pointing out the merits and demerits of his countrymen in India, though, in justice to truth, he had to indulge in plain-speaking occasionally. But in the estimation of Sir Michael and his ilk, the Englishman in India is a perfect being, to attribute any blemish, to whom is blasphemy. It is easy, therefore, to account for the ex-satrap's ire at Mr. Curtis' hardihood in painting the Englishman in any colours save the brilliant and the most imposing. He described Mr. Curtis' exposure of the habitual insolence of a certain class of Englishmen in India as a lie. He will now be astonished to find that Mr. Curtis has effectively hurled back the charge by openly pointing to Sir Michael as a bully himself, however highly placed. Mr. Curtis has referred to the atrocious press gang methods by which Sir Michael conducted his recruiting operations during the war and to Sir Michael's responsibility for driving the people of the province to despair and provoking the excesses which he, for his own purposes, magnified into open "revolt." It is to be hoped that Sir Michael will not, for his own sake at least, attempt to draw fresh fire from Mr. Curtis.

The King's Speech.

If Reuter has faithfully summarised all the main points raised in the King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, the pronouncement cannot but be looked upon as incomplete and highly disappointing. Of course, every one knows that though the voice is the voice of Esau, the hand is the hand of Jacob—that is to say, of David Lloyd George. The speech contains no reference to the Turkish Treaty, which has yet to be ratified, or to such important subjects as the future of Egypt, the Burma Reforms and the Indian unrest. In regard to all these, Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues doubtless imagine that they can best serve their country's interests by burying their heads in the sand ostrich-wise. Scores of millions of His Majesty's subjects of the Islamic faith are anxiously awaiting a pronouncement from the responsible Ministers, which would indicate the willingness and readiness of the British Government to undo the grave wrong done to Turkey and the Khilafat. Such a pronouncement would go a long way to assuage the grief of millions of His Majesty's subjects, but the Government have apparently steeled their hearts and show no inclination to relent. Both France and Italy have more or less openly indicated their desire to mitigate the harsh and unjust terms of the Treaty of Sevres. Britain alone of the Entente is maintaining a Sphinx-like attitude, which is tantalising in the extreme.

India's Cry Unheeded.

A similar indifference is being maintained towards the growing volume of discontent in India. While even partisan critics like Sir Valentine Chirol are drawing the attention of the British public to the gravity of the situation in India, His Majesty's Government appear to be unconcerned and are giving the world to understand that "peace reigns in Moscow" and that the Reforms Scheme to be inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught has before it quite rosy prospects. The grave wrongs, for the redress of which the people of this country have been crying themselves hoarse for the last two years, remain unattended to. So long as these wrongs remain unredressed, His Majesty's "earnest and unwavering hope" that the Reforms will bring "increased prosperity and contentment to all my subjects in India" is bound to remain a mere pious hope. Vain will also be the hope expressed in the speech regarding the new Government of Ireland Act. The legislation has been carried in the teeth of Irish Nationalist opposition and the disapprobation of both the Liberal and Labour parties. It has as much chance of success as the abortive one that preceded it.

Congress Finances.

The Congress has no permanent funds, and if we are to make any headway towards securing Swarajya, huge national funds are essential and the sooner we realise this fact the better." The quotation has been taken from the report of the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee for the current year. This report, through which runs a doleful tale of want of funds, was presented to a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Nagpur on the 24th instant. That body, however, has been pleased to defer the matter for consideration by the Subjects Committee instead of formulating definite proposals for the guidance of the Subjects Committee and the Congress. But it seems almost certain that one of the most important questions that will come up for consideration by the Congress this year, is the organisation of Congress funds on a satisfactory basis. At present, the position of the All-India Congress Committee is one of "mendicancy" as has been aptly remarked by some; but in these days, mendicancy does not bring in anything substantial, and so the unedifying and unending tale goes on. Be that as it may. The Congress Sub-Committee has formulated some proposals, but we are afraid these proposals do not on the whole materially advance the cause of the All-India Congress Committee in the matter of its finances. The Sub-Committee, by some apparent oversight, wishes to assure to the British Committee a definite source of revenue in the shape of "half the delegation fees at every session of the Congress, ordinary or extraordinary", while so far as the All-India Congress Committee itself is concerned, its proposal amounts to this that if a Reception Committee is fortunate enough to have some balance after defraying the expenses of holding a session, it will go to the All-India Congress Committee to form a Congress Fund. If on the contrary, another Reception Committee runs up a deficit, the All-India Congress Committee will make up the deficit out of that Fund. The effect of this arrangement will be, to our mind, to make the Reception Committees generally "outrun the constable", as the phrase is, for they will be assured, if the Sub-Committee's proposal (*vide* Article 19) is adopted, of any losses they may incur in holding a Congress session being made good. This is not all. It is likely that such a provision will also induce a slackening of effort on the part of Reception Committees in certain provinces in raising funds.

Bombay Committee's Proposal.

In this respect, the amendment suggested by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, seems to us to be more practical. After debating on the question exhaustively the committee adopted the proposal (1) that the Reception Committee should through the Provincial Congress Committee of the Province concerned remit to the All-India Congress Committee not later than two weeks from the terminatio of the Congress session, half the delegatie fees to form the Congress Fund; (2) that the All-India Congress Committee should out of this fund, spend such sum as it may consider necessary on the British committee and earmark the balance for the furtherance of Congress propaganda; and (3) that the Reception Committee should take over the balance, if any, after defraying the expenses of a Congress session, to the Provincial Congress Committee of the Province concerned to form a Provincial Congress Fund. That this proposal is sounder than that of the Sub-Committee needs no demonstration. Now, as it is, the All-India Committee has no voice over the disposal of "half the delegation fees" earmarked for the British Committee under the existing Congress Constitution. Under the Bombay proposal, that amount will go to the All-India Congress Committee and it will have power to allot only such portion as it may think necessary for the British Committee, and the balance may or may not be spent on propaganda as the case may be. Of course, it does not help the All-India Committee very much. The Committee will need very large funds in the coming years, if it is to carry on its work efficiently and with efficient despatch. The Congress will have to look about for other "ways and means," which will bring in more grist to the mill of the All-India Committee.

Need of Definite Source of Revenue.

The Bombay Committee has, we note with satisfaction, made a commendable proposal with a view to add to the financial resources of the All-India Committee. And the proposal is that each Provincial Committee should pay to the All-India Committee ten per cent. of its subscriptions. Now, it has been proposed to organise new committees on a linguistic basis, and the Bombay Committee's proposal provides for at least 18 Provincial Committees. Their membership is bound to grow in the near future in view of the greater interest taken by the public in Congress affairs and the amount of fees will not be inconceivable. This will be a definite source of revenue to the All-India Congress Committee and if the Congress can devise some effective methods of promptly realising its demands under various heads, it should have under its control large funds and will not have to count upon chances of "windfalls" that never or rarely fall to its lot. It were easy to remove the existing complaint about the indifference or apathy of the Provincial Committees to remit to the All-India Committee the due contributions. The matter can be dealt with, we believe, by the All-India Congress Committee which may promulgate rules for the purpose and enforce them against defaulting Committees or members. But we wish to emphasise the cardinal fact that the All-India Committee should have some definite head of revenue rather than be left to the tender mercies of chance.

RAID ON SINN FEIN ARSENAL.

AN EXTENSIVE HAUL.

ELEVEN ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 27.

The most extensive haul by the Crown forces in the recent months has been made in the Fermoy district, where the troops have seized the Sinn Fein arsenal. The booty consisted of rifles, bombs and over two thousand rounds of ammunition.

Eleven arrests were made in Dublin following the shots at the patrols during the night of the 22nd.

GERMANY'S CONCEALED ARMS.

STATEMENT BY FRANCE'S EX-MINISTER OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 27.

Paris.—In the course of the debate on foreign policy in the Chamber, Mr. Lefevre, until recently Minister of War, explained that his resignation was due to the Finance Ministry's demand for the Army estimates to be cut down with which he did not agree. He asserted that Germany was trying to reconstitute her armaments as was shown by the fact that she still possessed tens of thousands of machineguns, millions of rifles and a large number of fieldguns. Germny was also concealing eleven hundred machine breeches in secret depots, while not a single model had been discovered of two of the latest machine-guns, one of which was capable of firing 1500 shots a minute against aircraft. The other was intended for firing on trenches from the aircraft. The ex-Minister besought the Government to come to an understanding with the Allies for the establishment of permanent control over Germany's armaments and to revise the Treaty of Versailles on this point. He asked for the maintenance of the military foes, which were indispensable, if the barrier between Germany and Bolshevism was to be kept up.

M. LEFEVRE'S "ALARMIS" SPEECH.

THE CITIZEN GUARDS OF BAVAIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 7.

Diplomatic circles are disposed to gard M. Lefevre's speech in the French Chmber on Germany's capacity for mischief too alarmist, though it certainly has considerable basis. This is borne out by the knowledge possessed by the chief members of the Entente of the existence at present of a composite well-equipped German force in Bavaria, described as the Citizen Guards. Representations regarding it made by the Allied Mission, have not evoked a satisfactory reply, the contention being that they are necessary owing to local conditions.

AGRICULTURAL BILL.

AGREEMENT REACHED DESPITE DETERMINED OPPOSITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 27.

The House of Commons resumed at a quarter to three yesterday afternoon when there were still nine pages of the Agricultural Bill to be dealt with. The Opposition was most determined in challenging divisions and declaring that the Government was subservient to the landed interests in the House of Lords. Several of the Lords' amendments were rejected. The Bill oscillated between the Lords and the Commons until midnight when compromises resulted in an agreement, after which the King's speech proroguing Parliament until February 15th was delivered.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH MUSTAPHA KEMAL.

Replying previously to Mr. Hogge, Mr. Lloyd George said that so far as he was aware negotiations had not been opened nor were they contemplated between the British or any other of the Allies with Mustapha Kemal.

FUNERAL OF DOWAGER CUNTESS ROBERTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 27.

The wreaths sent for the funeral of Dowager Countess Roberts at Asot included one from those who marched from Kabul to Kandahar. Queen Alexandra was represented at the funeral.

CARABIN-RIERIS AND D'ANNUNZIO'S TROOPS.

ONE KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED IN A BRUSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 27.

Rome.—One member of the Carabinieri has been killed and two have been wounded in a skirmish with D'Annunzio's legionaries, ten miles from Fiume.

Venice.—The Maharajah of Jhalwar has gone to Florence, whence he will proceed to India via Brindisi.

"HANDS OFF INDIA."

LABOUR CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER.

VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The London Labour Conference on the situation in India was followed by a similar conference of the Lancashire Labour organisations held in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, last Saturday. The Conference was called by the Manchester Branch of the British Committee and the organising work was largely undertaken by Mr. Olman Johnson. Delegates were present from Labour Parties, Trades Councils Trade Union branches, I. L. P. branches as well as seven local Indian organisations. Mr. Johnson read messages from a large number of Labour representatives recognising India's right to full self-determination.

Mr. Hookway, Chairman Manchester Labour Party presided. The speakers included Dr. Dunstan, labour candidate for Rusholme, Mrs. Bruce Glasier, Editor "Labour Leader," and Messrs. J. M. Parikh, B. G. Horniman and Fenver Brockway. A resolution similar to that considered by the London Conference was carried unanimously. Mr. Roberts Gorton, (Trades Council) moved the second resolution calling upon the delegates present to go back to their organisations and to form "Hands Off-India" committees, with sub-committees to consider the ways and means of awakening the British labour movement to action. Mr. Roberts remarked that he and one or two others were responsible for initiating the "Hands off Russia" movement. Only India, he said, could remove the shackles which bound her, but the British Labour movement could, at least help by keeping India's gaolers busy.

A successful number of meetings were held in Manchester and the district over the week-end, the speakers including Dr. Dunstan and Messrs. J. H. Parikh and Fenver Brokway.

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S SERVICES

APPRECIATION BY MR. HORNIMAN.

(From Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Mr. B. G. Horniman writes as follows to "India":—

"In my article "The need for Indian propaganda abroad," I said India has been infused during the past year with a new spirit, with vigour and an uncompromising tone that constitutes a most valuable asset to the Congress cause. I think it would be clear from the context of the article, that I was referring to the whole period commencing with the reconstitution of the British Committee in June 1919, but by a slip of the pen I wrote an 'year,' instead of an "year and a half." As this eliminated the period during which Mr. N. C. Kelkar was associated with the conduct of the journal, I should be glad if you would allow me to explain that I had no intention of conveying any impression that I am not fully sensible of Mr. Kelkar's valuable services in contributing to the infusion of new spirit, vigour and tone of which I wrote"

CURTIS-O'DWYER CONTROVERSY.

SOME PLAIN SPEAKING BY FORMER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 27.

In a letter to "The Times" replying to Sir Michael O'Dwyer Mr. Lionel Curtis says it is untrue that he misrepresented or even criticised the British officials in India. He reiterates that a certain small number of Europeans in India are habitually guilty of offensive conduct to Indians. He entirely agrees with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's critics that the policy, of which, he made himself exponent, leads straight to precipice. "We need strong rulers and also straight speaking but in modern India rough and lacerating tongue creates nothing but dire confusion."

He emhasised that the victories in the Middle East, which so largely contributed to the downfall of Germany, could scarcely have been won without the armies which Sir Michael O'Dwyer combed from the Punjab, but a heavy price had afterwards to be paid for recruiting in the Punjab. An Indian friend told him that rulers like Lord Meston and Sir Harcourt Butler with their greater knowledge of and respect for Indian feeling could have raised as large forces in the Puniab without disturbing the minds of the people.

LOYAL GREETINGS TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The following message was sent on the 24th December by the Viceroy to His Majesty the King:—"With humble duty I beg to send to Your Majesties the loyal greetings of all classes and creeds in India."

In reply His Majesty has telegraphed:—"The Queen and I have received with much pleasure your telegram sending loyal greetings from all classes and creeds in India and we wish to thank you for them."

Port Said.—The Duke of Connaught arrived on December 25th on board the Malaya. On landing, he was received by Lord Allendy, General Commanding Congreve, Sultan's Aide-de-Camp Shehda Pasha and other notables.

MESOPOTAMIAN ADMINISTRATION.

ORGANISATION OF FORCES AND ELECTORAL RULES.

SIR PERCY COX'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 27.

Sir Percy Cox's statement regarding Mesopotamia says that the Council of State has done good work and the work of administration is progressing satisfactorily. Jaafer Pasha, the Defence Minister, is presiding over the Committee drafting the organisation of the local forces assisted by the Finance Minister and the representatives of the various branches of army administration deputed by the Commander-in-Chief at the request of the Council.

EARTHQUAKE IN KANSU.

TWO THOUSAND DEAD.

MANY CITIES WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 27.

New York.—A telegram from Shanghai says that a famine district of the Kansu province experienced an earthquake on December 16th. Two thousand persons are known to be dead. Pingleang and several other cities have been wrecked.

JAPAN'S NAVAL PROGRAMME

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 2 p.m., Dec. 27.

Count Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in London, interviewed by Reuter's representative paid a tribute to the good work of the Assembly of the League at Geneva. He declared that Japan had no intention of setting the pace in armaments. Her naval programme was a measure of defence natural to an island empire. Japan would always be pleased to join in any discussion between the nations of the League on disarmament. Obviously such discussion would depend upon the inclusion of all great nations in the League.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

His Majesty's Speech

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 9-30 A.M., Dec. 27.
LONDON, Dec. 24.

The King's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament referring to Foreign Relations said:—

GREECE AND RUSSIA.

The situation in Greece will require the earnest attention of the Government who, in conjunction with the Allies, will endeavour to reach a solution compatible with joint responsibilities. His Majesty trusts that trade will shortly recommence with Russia and that this will lead to an era of peace. It is most important, however, that Poland and her neighbours should compose their political differences and devote their undivided energies to producing internal stability and economic reconstruction.

MANDATES.

Referring to the acceptance of Mandates for Mesopotamia, Palestine, German Southwest Africa and the German possessions in the Pacific, the speech said:—It will be the high task of all my Governments to superintend and assist the development of these countries according to their varying degress of advancement for the benefit of the inhabitants and the general welfare of mankind.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

With regard to the League of Nations His Majesty expresses the earnest hope that the spirit of harmony and goodwill between nations manifested at the assembly is an augury of the value of the League as the force for conciliation and peace throughout the world.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Referring to the return of the Prince of Wales from Australasia and the West Indies, the King expresses the liveliest gratification at the enthusiastic affection with which the Prince was everywhere received. He is confident that the Prince has done much to strengthen mutual sympathy and trust cementing the Empire.

With regard to the expenditure arising from the war His Majesty says that the difficulties common to the whole world have nowhere been met so successfully as in Britain.

IRELAND.

His Majesty referring to Ireland hopes that the new Government of Ireland Act, the fruit of over thirty years' ceaseless controversy will finally bring unity and friendship between all the people of the Kingdom.

NAVAL STRENGTH.

The Government is carefully and anxiously considering the question of naval strength as affected by the latest developments in naval warfare.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

His Majesty is glad to believe that difficulties which beset people in war time especially in industrial affairs are giving place to a better general understanding of the problems of the industry and better relations between the employers and the employed. The darkest cloud on the Horizon, growing unemployment, springs less from internal causes than contraction of export trade, due to the poeverty of other nations and their inability to secure credits for the purpose of placing orders in Great Britain. These conditions equally affected other nations. The Ministers will continue their unremitting attention with a view to mitigating the hardships of unemployment. As the direct consequence of depression His Majesty's hope that the ex-service men and especially the disabled men would have been absorbed into civil employment has been disappointed. The Government has spared no efforts to secure the men's resettlement but it has become more than ever necessary that its efforts should be supplemented by the active aid and cooperation of the people.

INDIA.

The measures required to bring into operation the Government of India Act have been taken and the constitution will be in general effect within a few days. It is a matter of great regret to me that the Prince of Wales will not be able to inaugurate the new Councils, but the Duke of Connaught is now on way to fulfil that duty and I am confident that the people of India to whom he is well-known, as having filled the high office of Commander-In-Chief, Bombay, will accept His Royal Highness' visit, on my behalf, as a proof of my earnest and unwavering hope that their legislators will so fulfil responsibilities entrusted to them, as to bring increased prosperity and contentment to all my subjects in India.

It has been decided to maintain the existing levies at maximum strength, pending organisation of the national forces of which Colonel Joyce, formerly of Emir Feisul's Army in Syria has accepted one of the two chief posts.

The electoral rules adhering as far as possible to the Turkish electoral laws on the subject with modifications necessary for the special conditions of the coming Congress, will be further examined by a special Committee of the Council of State to which they will presently be presented for final approval, after which the primary electors will be immediately registered. The Council of State is consulting the High Commissioner with regard to the return under suitable guarantees, of those deported in connection with the recent disturbances.

The following communique is issued:—Another change has been found necessary in the personnel of the Kabul Mission. Mr. P. J. Ripon and not Mr. Bolton will take the place of Mr. Pears.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

CHANGE IN CREED.

ADOPTED BY SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The Subjects Committee sat up to nine o'clock to-night and it is understood, adopted by an overwhelming majority Mr. Gandhi's resolution regarding change in the Congress creed substituting "attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means." Polling was about 180 for and about 30 against.

Congress meets to-morrow, when resolution about the Creed would be discussed.

The Subjects Committee again meets, to-morrow morning.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 26.

The Thirty-fifth Indian National Congress commences its session to-day a little after 1-30 p.m. with a record number of delegates. So great was the rush for securing delegates' tickets, that visitors' tickets had to be abolished after issuing only about seven hundred. It is difficult to-day to give any accurate idea as regards the number of delegates, but the permanent workers of the Congress executive were emphatic in their opinion that it easily exceeds fifteen thousand. The number of those who have joined the Reception Committee has been a welcome surprise more than three thousand having been entered on its rolls. People have been found to buy tickets for Rs. 150 each to secure the privilege of being distinguished visitors and the comfort of listening to the speeches from very near. To the average delegate however it is impossible to hear any speech, because of the constant and unavoidable disturbances owing to the rush to secure good seats. The number of ladies attending the session was very large. More than a thousand were in the ladies' block. Mr. Pickthall in a Turkish fez accompanied by Mrs. Pickthall were given prominent place. With him were Mr. Ben Spoor, Mr. Holford Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood, Mr. Yakub Hussain and his Turkish wife.

Every prominent Indian political leader was present, with the exception of Pandit Malviaji, who to the regret of everybody has been unable to be present this afternoon owing to an attack of influenza. The arrival of Mr. Shaukat Ali and the entrance of Mahatma Gandhi a few moments after were greeted with cheers of deafening welcome. Prominently hung on the dais was a full size portrait of Lokmanya Tilak, the work of Mr. C. Nagesh Rao and when it was garlanded there were cheers of reverent homage, which were repeated when an officer of the volunteer corps decorated the plaster statue of the Lokamanya which occupied a place on the presidential table facing this huge concourse of devoted spectators.

MR. CHARIAR PROPOSED TO THE CHAIR.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj a prominent and wealthy Marwari merchant prince who is devoted to the nationalist cause welcomed the president in a spirited speech in Hindi, delivered in a manner which impressed the audience. His great point was that one must undermine the false prestige of a Government which has proved so unequal to its trust and so incompetent to discharge the primary functions of a Government. The speech was seconded by Pundit Bishan Dutt Shukal also in Hindi.

Mahatma Gandhi in his inimitable and peculiar Urdu welcomed the President. Incidentally, he warned the audience not to smoke and thus avoid the dangers of involuntary incendiarism. The well known Nagpur poet whose muse always chants the song of liberty in Marathi had welcomed the delegates to-day in a moving elegy in Marathi, in which he wished "all hail" to the struggle for self-determination. Gandhiji spoke in the same strain and laid particular emphasis on the fact that the president of this year's session was a veteran Congressman and was well known for the sturdiness of his views. Piquancy was added to the sentiments owing to the news which was rapidly in circulation amidst the delegates that the presidential speech would contain rather a candid and critical review of the Gandhi programme of Non-Cooperation, than a kind and laudatory reference to it. This proved to be the case.

ADDRESS READ BY MR. B. C. PAL.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar shortly known amongst the delegates as Mr. C. Chariar began a lawyer—like pronouncement which looked much like a despatch in a file of state papers than the kind of presidential speech familiar in Congress annals. A weak voice compelled him to solicit the willing cooperation of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal in reading his address. The latter in stentorian tones declaimed the periods, which were listened to by the delegate with great attention as they had not been supplied with copies of the address. In fact there were not enough copies to go round, so great was the excess of demand over the supply. The supply was thus withheld from the very beginning.

The address closed at 5 p.m. and the various provinces are busy at present in electing delegates to the Subjects Committee.

Mr. Tilak's statue. On his right sat Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary of the Congress, and on his left were seated Col. Wedgewood, and Mr. Ben Spoor, the latter in the capacity of a fraternal delegate of the Congress from the British Labour Party and as the representative of the British Committee of the Congress. Both Col. Wedgewood and Mr. Ben C. Spoor were accorded a very warm and enthusiastic welcome by the audience, a portion of which were heard to cry "British Labour Partyki Jai." There were also present, Mrs. Wedgewood, Mr. Alfred Knight and Mr. Dube, of the British Committee of the Congress.

SETH JAMANLAL'S SPEECH.

The proceedings began at about a quarter to two, with the singing of the National Anthem by some girls who were followed by others with national songs, such as "Bande Mataram" and one in Tamil on Swarajya. Seth Jamanlal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then delivered the welcome address in Hindi, which was heard with wrapt attention for a time. When he mentioned the name of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a section of the audience protested against the use of the word "Sir" and wanted it to be deleted from the address. It was with great difficulty that Seth Jamanlal proceeded to read the address, and he had not continued long, before there was a great disturbance amidst a portion of the audience, where one delegate fell into a swoon, and was unconscious for a time, probably due to the extreme heat that was prevailing inside the pandal. As soon as order was restored, Sethji proceeded with his speech and his references to the Punjab question were received with cries of "shame." He concluded with a stirring appeal on the subject of Non-Cooperation, and exhorted the audience to abide by the National verdict.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. B. D. Shukul proposed Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar to the presidential chair, dwelling at length on the patriotic services of the President, which specially fitted him for the position. Mr. Gandhi, in seconding the proposition, regretted that his voice was dying and that he could hardly keep up to his previous standard. He appealed to the audience to maintain perfect calmness, and to observe full tolerance towards those who differed from them. He also urged that speeches should not be punctuated by cries of "shame." The proper time for the expression of one's view was when voting would be taken on the controversial question.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that no truer, braver and more devoted servant of the country could be found. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar had served the country for the last thirty years, and ever since the national movement was started, he had been in the front rank of workers. Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer, of Madras, supporting the motion said, that coming as he did from Madras, and having regard to the fact that Madras had had few chances of supplying presidents to the Congress, he was thankful to Nagpur for having exercised their discretion in electing the President wisely. The moment the Congress passed its resolution, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, though personally opposed to some items of the Non-Cooperation programme, was the first to set an example to others to respond to the call of the Congress. Messrs. Mahomed Ali and C. R. Das also supported, and the President was duly elected and garlanded, amidst cheers.

A. P. REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

The thirty-fifth session of the Indian National Congress commenced its sittings this afternoon at one o'clock, amidst enthusiastic scenes in the very spacious pandal specially erected in Craddock Town. The pandal was very beautifully and artistically decorated with buntings and flags, and suitable inscriptions were seen on all welcome arches. Thousands of Home Rule Flags were hanging from the ceiling, and the platform was specially made attractive, with a small marble statue of the late Mr. Tilak in front of the rostrum. A life size oil painting of the departed leader hung near the President's chair. Both the statue and the painting were garlanded. There was also another oil painting of Mr. Tilak and also of Mr. Gandhi in front of the press gallery. "Home Rule is my birth right, I will have it" was the inscription hung above the large size photograph of Mr. Tilak, whose watchword it was and almost every delegates' and visitors' eyes were attracted towards it on account of the commanding position it occupied on the platform. The decorations were excellent, the like of which had not been seen in any Congress pandal for the last so many years, and the accommodation for the delegates and visitors was all that could be desired. Arrangements in the press gallery were, however, very unsatisfactory and the authorities seemed in this matter to have been guided by the principle 'First come, first serve."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The rush into the pandal was so great that the volunteers sometimes seemed to be helpless, but considering the hugeness of the crowd, it was a wonder that on the whole, sufficient order was preserved and no disturbance was caused to the proceedings of the assembly. The front wall of the dais contained coloured drawings, depicting the horrors committed in the Punjab during the Martial Law days, and al-

(Continued on Page 8.)

AN UNREPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

AN "UTTER FAILURE."

MR. E. H. JAFFER'S PLEA FOR COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 27.

The Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer, president elect of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Khaitis, Mr. Qazi and a number of delegates reached Amraoti, before noon on the 26th.

A deputation headed by Khanshaheb Maulvi Abdul Qadir received him at Badnera. On arrival at Amraoti, the president-elect was received by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, secretary of the Conference and members of the Reception Committee and was garlanded. The President and party drove to the Circuta House where he is staying.

The 34th Session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference opened today at Amraoti. The proceeding began with the recitation of the Holy Quran. Among those who attended the Conference were the Hon. Khaitaib, H. A. Ansari, registrar of the Usmania University, Maulvi Mohiuddin, Assistant Director of Public Instruction Hydrabad state, Mr. Ghulam Bhik of Punjab. Maulvi Ashraf of Bahawalpur state, Mr. Jamaluddin Wadri of Gujrat, Professors of Aligarh Moslem University and several distinguished delegates and educationists. Mr. Turner, the Commissioner of Berar and several other European ladies and gentlemen and Hindu gentlemen also attended. There was a fairly large gathering in the opening of the sitting. Nawab Salamullah Khan, President of the Reception committee read his address in Urdu. Afterwards Moulvi Mohiuddin of Usmania University proposed the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer to the Chair in a very forceful and telling way ably justifying his best claim to the presidential chair and was followed by Moulvi Abdul Quadir. The president amidst acclamations took the chair and delivered his address in a very effective and persuasive manner dealing with all aspects of education vitally concerning the Moslem community.

"NOT REPRESENTATIVE."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENCE.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

A reliable information has been received regarding a strong protest is reported to have been made by the people of Amraoti against the so called All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference proposed to be held there. The local Khilafat Committee passed the following resolutions on the 28th November:—

(1) Resolved that no Mussalman should participate in the Mahomedan Educational Conference and should pay no subscription towards it. (2) Khilafat Committee, Amraoti calls upon the workers and the office-bearers of the Reception Committee Educational Conference to resign their offices.

The result of this meeting was that nobody paid any subscription and twelve leading members of the Reception Committee resigned. Maulana Muslim Velori and Maulana Ahmedmukhtar Siddiki went there from Bombay and advised people to abstain from participating in the Conference under Non-Co-operation and explained that the Conference had forfeited its title as representative of the Indian Mussalmans by opposing the newly started National Muslim University and by electing as president Mr. Ibrahim Haroon Jaffar who had sought election to the Reformed Councils against the commandments of shariat.

A public meeting was held on the 25th December and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: (1) this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Amraoti strongly protests against holding the so called Mahomedan Educational Conference at Amraoti against the religious commandments and declares that the said Conference does not represent the Muslims of Amraoti District. (2) This meeting considers the National Muslim University started by the Indian Mussalmans under the Principalship of their popular leader Maulana Mohamed Ali to be the real National University of Mussalmans and makes a strong appeal for its financial support. (3) This meeting strongly condemns the pan-Islamic action of the Trustees of the Aligarh College for having passed a vote of censure against Maulana Mohamed Ali. (4) This meeting wholeheartedly supports the programme of Non-Co-operation adopted by the Calcutta Khilafat Conference and sends its representatives to attend the Khilafat Conference at Nagpur. (5) this meeting supports the resolution passed at Bombay on the 18th November regarding the boycott of new members of councils and adopts the same resolution against those who have sought election from the Amraoti District.

Public of Amraoti have vigorously carried out the resolutions and have boycotted the Mahomedan Conference completely. Water carriers, cooks, butchers provision suppliers and cloth merchants have refused to supply anything or to do any work for the Conference and excepting a few "jihuzurs" nobody has participated. The Conference is, therefore, an utter failure.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The following are the excerpts from the presidential address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer at the 34th sessions of the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Amraoti, Berar, on Tuesday, December 27:—

GOVERNMENT AID TO SCHOOLS.

The leaders of the non-cooperation movement are pressing the conductors of National Schools and Colleges to refuse further financial assistance from Government. We should in the first instance be in a position to know why we should refuse these grants. It will be urged that we should not accept any favours from a non-Moslem Government, but with regard to this, I shall ask you first of all to have clear notions as to the nature of these grants. In our every day dealings we sell things to non-Moslems and expect to be paid for them; we lend money to them, and we realise these debts. Now, Government grants to educational institutions are of the same nature, by whatever name you may choose to call them. The fact is that Government takes with one hand and disburses with another. We all know that we pay taxes to Government out of our earnings and shall continue to do so as long as the present system of Government endures; and this money is returned to us in the shape of grants-in-aid to our schools or is spent on institutions where our children are educated. The whole sum spent on education amounts to nearly 12 crores per annum, and it would be hardly wise on our part to refuse to take advantage of this expenditure. We should first of all see how far our people are alive to the crying need of education. This Conference has been at work for the last 34 years and in spite of its activities during this long period, the results achieved are hardly satisfactory. When such is the case are we justified in adding to our difficulties by refusing assistance from the Government, specially as our educational backwardness is mainly due to our poverty. Shall we, in view of these difficulties, refuse our legitimate share in the educational facilities afforded by Government and let our children go without a decent education? If, however, our community can maintain Schools and Colleges at its own cost, I shall be prepared to withdraw from the position I have taken up and shall welcome the efforts of my co-religionists. But in view of past experience I can hardly believe that we have progressed so far, for leaving Colleges and Universities aside, our community has not worked a school without assistance from Government, and the managers of schools whose grants-in-aid have been withdrawn are faced with bankruptcy.

Mr. Jaffer then referred to the educational progress of the Hindus and Mussalmans, and said that non-cooperation movement would end in destroying all Moslem institutions.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND ITS IDEALS.

Proceeding, the speaker said: Everything human is imperfect, but defects can always be rectified. Let us pause for a moment and see what National Education exactly means, as its advocates have not yet placed before the people even an incomplete scheme embodying their views. Does it only mean that we should refuse grants-in-aid from Government? If it is so, this would not be the first time we have heard this cry, for during the troubled days of the partition of Bengal, a similar movement arose in that province. We have all heard of the Bengal National Council of Education" and its grievous end, when its funds were transferred to the University of Calcutta. Mrs. Annie Besant has established a similar institution in Madras, but its prospects do not seem to be hopeful. If national education means that the system of education should be under national control. I would say that education has now been nationalised by being made a transferred subject under the Reform Scheme. If it means that education should be imparted through the medium of the vernaculars, I am again in its favour but this should not be done by rudely upsetting the present system of education, for in the first instance there are nearly a hundred languages current in India and secondly with the possible exception of Urdu and Bengali there are very few languages in India which can boast of books even, in the most important of modern sciences. It is first of all necessary that experts should take in hand the translation of books in different Sciences. The munificence of His Exalted Highness the Nizam has already made possible the inauguration of the Osmania University which as the first institution of this kind, has our best wishes for its success. But Gentlemen: if by National Education is meant that our young men should confine themselves to the learning of the ancients and should be debarred from studying Modern Science and Arts and should not possess a knowledge of recent achievements in the various departments of human activity, I would enter a strong protest against this attitude; and I hope you and all other friends of education, will also emphatically condemn it. Gentlemen: Our divine Religion condemns prejudices and narrowness of vision in every form. Learning is the birthright of a Moslem according to Islam, and he is asked to acquire it at whatever cost and in whichever country he may find it.

The speaker then referred to the inauguration of the Moslem University by which, he said, the long-cherised desire of the Muslims to develop the Aligarh College into a University has come to full fruition.

After referring to education in Berar, the speaker, in conclusion, said: We are enjoined both by religion and our own sense of justice to "Help the needy", and it behoves every one of us to do all that lies in our power to help in raising our community which stands greatly in need of such help.

4TH COW CONFERENCE.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ON ECONOMIC PLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The 4th session of the All-India Cow Conference was held in the Congress Pandal, this morning. The attendence was very large. Mr. B. V. Buti, Chairman of the Reception Committee, urged that for the proper protection of cows export of cattle should be prohibited and pasture should be made available at cheap rates and supply of beef to the British Army be at once stopped.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in the course of his presidential address, emphasised that the cow question could not be satisfactorily solved as long as Swaraj was not secured. No amount of petitioning could melt the heart of a foreign bureaucracy, whose interests were divergent from those of India and whose first care was to help foreign capitalists to exploit the land. India could not mend her past till her destiny was in the hands of her own sons. It was an open secret that due to shortage of cattle, the economic condition of India was getting worse day by day. Government sometimes argued that the shortage of cattle was due to the shortage of pastures in India. In the old days, before the British Government came to rule over India, pastures were in abundance and every house had cattle of its own, but with the advent of the British rule and with the inauguration of its policy with regard to the revenue, forest and hides and skin all pastures ceased to exist as the revenue was fixed at a high level. (Shame) Government boasted that it has also endeavoured famine reliefe work on a grand and scientific scale, also they would not uproot the causes which brought about this famine. Continuing, the President said another disturbing factor of the situation was the adoption of the Imperial Preference policy with regards to tariffs. India was bound to suffer at its hand in the long run. Come clever, but dishonest, people argued that the great amount of consumption of silver and gold in this country was an unmistakable sign of her prosperity. He would ask what was the value of the rupee to-day? A rupee could not buy the same amount of food as one anna could in the olden days. "Do not judge," continued the Lala, "that India's prosperity from the existence of a few palatial buildings in Bombay or Calcutta nor judge it from the fine dress worn by a few educated men, but judge it from the conditions that prevail in the huts of peasant and labourers who formed the dumb masses of the country. Do not look to the abundance of gold and silver, but see to its market value and there will be found the real cause of India's poverty."

Concluding, the President said that the position could be yet grasped if only India was determined not to sell any cow for the purposes of slaughter.

LAWYERS IN CONFERENCE.

SIR AUSTOSH CHONDHURI'S SPEECH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 26.

He suggested that the whole house should go into a committee and discuss the draft resolutions in an informal manner, as that assembly was not quite representative in the sense that the delegates were not elected by their various bar associations. The speaker strongly criticised those who called them sinful parasites and declared (amidst cheers) that the lawyers stood for the liberty of the people. It was quite rediculous to call their institutions "satanic." When everybody was organising, it was also their duty to organise themselves and influence the decision of the councils of the Empire. He suggested that the house should be divided into provincial committees, with office bearers, to discuss all questions pertaining to the welfare of the legal profession, and meet in a representative gathering of lawyers in Easter next year. After some discussion as to the composition of the committee, the Conference was adjourned. The provincial committee, with Dr. Gour as General Secretary, will meet to-morrow at Dr. Gour's house to discuss the draft resolutions.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

"YOU MUST STAND ON YOUR LEGS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The Fourth session of the All-India Medical Conference was held to-day, with Dr. Maharaj Krishna Kapur of Lahore in the chair. Over 150 delegates representing all grades of medical profession attended.

Dr. G. R. Tambe, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates laid stress on the necessity for the reorganisation of the medical services in India and improvement in the medical education. He dwelt upon the want of medical relief in the interior of the country and expressed the hope that sanitation and medical relief as Transferred subjects will receive in future better attention and a bold policy will be followed.

President, Dr. Kapur, condemned the Government's policy of subordination of the independent medical profession to the interests of the medical service and urged for better facilities of higher training, research and postgraduate course. He emphasised the necessity for separating the Military from civil medical services and also establishment of private hospitals and medical institutions. Professorial appointments should be thrown open to all qualified men and should not be monopoly of the Indian Medical Service as hitherto. The President declared they must stand on their own legs for the growth of the indigenous medical profession and the starting of hospitals and colleges.

The Conference was adjourned till Tuesday, when resolutions will be taken up.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Dube, of the British Committee of the Congress.

SETH JAMANLAL'S SPEECH.

The proceedings began at about a quarter to two, with the singing of the National Anthem by some girls who were followed by others with national songs, such as "Bande Mataram" and one in Tamil on Swarajya. Seth Jamanlal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then delivered the welcome address in Hindi, which was heard with wrapt attention for a time. When he mentioned the name of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a section of the audience protested against the use of the word "Sir" and wanted it to be deleted from the address. It was with great difficulty that Seth Jamanlal proceeded to read the address, and he had not continued long, before there was a great disturbance amidst a portion of the audience, where one delegate fell into a swoon, and was unconscious for a time, probably due to the extreme heat that was prevailing inside the pandal. As soon as order was restored, Sethji proceeded with his speech and his references to the Punjab question were received with cries of "shame." He concluded with a stirring appeal on the subject of Non-Cooperation, and exhorted the audience to abide by the National verdict.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. B. D. Shukul proposed Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar to the presidential chair, dwelling at length on the patriotic services of the President, which specially fitted him for the position. Mr. Gandhi, in seconding the proposition, regretted that his voice was dying and that he could hardly keep up to his previous standard. He appealed to the audience to maintain perfect calmness, and to observe full tolerance towards those who differed from them. He also urged that speeches should not be punctuated by cries of "shame." The proper time for the expression of one's view was when voting would be taken on the controversial question.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that no truer, braver and more devoted servant of the country could be found. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar had served the country for the last thirty years, and ever since the national movement was started, he had been in the front rank of workers. Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer, of Madras, supporting the motion said, that coming as he did from Madras, and having regard to the fact that Madras had had few chances of supplying presidents to the Congress, he was thankful to Nagpur for having exercised their discretion in electing the President wisely. The moment the Congress passed its resolution, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, though personally opposed to some items of the Non-Cooperation programme, was the first to set an example to others to respond to the call of the Congress. Messrs. Mahomed Ali and C. R. Das also supported, and the President was duly elected and garlanded, amidst cheers.

A REPORTED SCUFFLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

An unfortunate scuffle in which, it is stated, lathis and pieces of wood were used, is understood to have taken place last night in the Bengal camp in connection with the election of delegates to the Subjects Committee. About 400 persons who had arrived yesterday by the Calcutta Mail from Bengal could not obtain delegation tickets in time to attend Congress or to enable them to be present at the meeting of delegates for election to the Subjects Committee. Therefore on their behalf a motion was made by a delegate from Mymensingh for adojournment of the meeting till to-day by which time they had hoped to secure tickets. But it appears that after somewhat animated discussion the motion was lost. This discomfiture seems to have surcharged the atmosphere in camp with feelings of excitement which evidently developed into a scuffle. On matter being reported at once to some of the leaders including Mr. Vijiaraghavachari and Mr. Gandhi, it appears the former ordered a fresh election which was accordingly held this forenoon, detailed results of which are not available at the time of writing.

ANOTHER SCUFFLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

This afternoon it could be ascertained that another unfortunate scuffle a bit more serious than that of last night,, occurred this morning in the Bengal Delegates' Camp when the election to the Subjects Committe was made a second time. It appears that a majority of Bengal Delegates elected to the Subjects Committee are opposed to the programme relating to boycott of educational institutions and law courts. As a result of the scuffle some three or four were slightly injured, a Marwari delegate having had to fare worse.

CONGRESS SUBJECT COMMITTEE.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION ON CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

Congress subjects committee met this afternoon and is understood to be engaged in an animated discussion of Mr. Gandhi's resolution about the change in the Congress creed that is "attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means."

Rumours having it that while one party of certain moderate thinkers took objection to the change in the creed another was inclined to go to the other extreme and advocate a republic in India. But the probability is that the Sub-Committee's recommendation embodying Mr. Gandhi's resolution would be carried. All the same, a stiff opposition is expected. Some objection seems to have been taken as to the validity of the Sub-Committee's Report, inasmuch as it was a two to one show as indicated by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar in his minute of dissent. If the Subjects Committee continues its business at this rate it is feared there will be no Congress sitting to-morrow as the all-controversial question of Non-Cooperation is far down.

LABOUR PARTY AND NON COOPERATION

NO MODIFICATION IN JUNE RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" cables to say that Mr. Adamson, Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, authorises him to say that his Party has in no manner or measure modified its resolution dated June 30, regarding Indian Non-Cooperation. His party still adhers to the views expressed in that resolution that Non-Co-operation is to be regretted and India should make the maximum use of the Reform Act. The correspondent is also authorised by Mr. Arthur Henderson that he adheres to the resolution of the 30th June by the Parliamentary Labour Party counselling Indians to take the fullest advantage of the opportunities presented by the Reform Act and thereby help the Labour Party in its fight for control over her domestic affairs.

MADRAS MEMBERS' ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

It is understood that the majority of the Madras members of the All-India Congress Committee, now sitting on the Subjects Committee as ex-officio members, are opposed to Mr. Gandhi's full programme of Non-Co-operation and generally favour Mr. C. R. Das' programme, but the last night's return of the members to the Subjects Committee by the Madras delegates indicates that they are almost entirely in accord with Mr. Gandhi's programme.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

"I. D. T.'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says, "the presidential address at Nagpur Congress is not without striking passages, but the scheme of attaining responsible Government it puts forward is based on the assumption that the British Rule in India has become not only intolerable to the people but the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are unworkable. It seems fairly certain that the Nagpur Congress will launch another campaign of a new form of Non-Cooperation which will mean an undisguised boycott not only of British goods but of the British administration."

"THE INDEPENDENT."

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The "Independent", commenting on the Congress presidential address, says:—We must candidly confess Mr. Achariar has not come upto our expectations, especially in his references to the Congress Creed and Non-Cooperation. He has failed to take note of the enthusiasm we see on all sides. He has still faith in the British education and freedom-loving Britishers.

(Continued from Column 6.)

volunteer corps for social service and to prepare themselves for the role of national police to maintain peace and order in cities, towns and villages as the case may be. To take up primary education work in villages; To form Temperance Unions in order to check the drinking habit of people by all honourable means; To learn the art of weaving and hand-spinning and to promote the same in villages and towns;

(6) This Conference is of opinion that students' Non-Cooperation Boards be established in every province with a view to keep a record of doings of, and seek to render all possible assistance to, student Non-Co-operators of that province and also to settle a line of action according to local circumstances.

(7) This Conference is of opinion that local leaders of different provinces should institute the Boy Scouts movement on a national and independent basis with a view to turn the young generation into militia.

(8) This Conference urges upon students of India to scrupulously observe "Swadeshi Vrat" even at a sacrifice.

(9) This Conference urges upon the students of India to avoid all luxurious and fashionable habits and to adopt a plain, cheap and virtuous life.

(10) This Conference fully sympathises with the students of Punjab who suffered hardships during the martial law regime.

(11) This Conference recommends that the ingenious system of Ayurvedic and Unani medical sciences be encouraged by all true lovers of India and urges upon students going in for medicine, that they should take keen interest in this study more than in foreign systems of medicine owing to their inherent beneficial qualities and cheapness, and further appeals to the parents to help the students in such pursuits of knowledge. This Conference further requests the All-India Ayurvedic Conference and promoters of Unani Medical Science to carry on a vigorous and patient research to recover the lost treasure of both sciences.

(12) As thinking and speaking in English not only denationalises the student population and cramps his originality bet mars his progress intellectually and mentally this Conference urges upon the students of India to use only vernacular in their correspondence, daily talk and provincial deliberations.

(13) This Conference accepts the constitution drafted by the Reception Committee of The All-India College Students' Conference and as amended by the subjects committee.

THE STUDENT'S DECISION

FOR NON-COOPERATION.

BOYCOTT OF GOVT. INSTITUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The All-India College Students Conference resumed its sittings yesterday evening, and prolonged it late in the night. Lala Lajpat Rai opened the proceedings and expressed his regret that he could not guide the deliberations of the Conference partly because he was opposed to the wording of the Non-Co-operation Resolution adopted by the Subject-Committee and partly because he was busy with the Congress work. The President, thereupon left the Conference and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" took the chair.

Two resolutions mourning the death of Mr. Tilak and Mohiul Hussain Sheikh-ul-Hind were passed. Then came the Non-Co-operation resolution, demanding immediate and unconditional boycott of Government and Government-aided colleges. The resolution was greatly contested and long and heated orations were delivered on both the sides amidst uproar, and confusion. The motion was eventually put and agreed to by an overwhlming majority. Thereupon, polling was demanded and delegates divided as follow:—

Madras.—Forty for and one against.

Bombay.—Eighty-seven for and twenty-two against.

Bengal.—Thirtyt-three for and twenty-two against.

Central India.—All for.

The United Provinces.—All (71) for.

Bar and Orissa.—All (9) for.

The Punjab.—With the exception of two all for.

Assam.—Five for and seven against.

Bihar.—All for.

The Central Provinces.—150 for and 30 against.

The other resolutions were passed, asking national leaders to establish National Colleges affiation to National Universities, suggesting students' Non-Cooperationists to take up their national propaganda work or to form themselves into Sewa Samities and volunteer corps, or to take up primary education in villages or to form Temperance Union or to learn the art of weaving and handinning and to promote the same in villages, urging establishment of Non-Co-operation boards in every province requesting local aders of different provinces to institute Boys Scout movement on National and independent lines to turn the young generation into a militia, urging students to observe swadeshi vow and to avoid fashionable bits, sympathising with the Punjab studen for Martial Law hardships, recommending Ayurvedic or Unani medical systems against foreign medical science, urging use of vernacular in speech and writing, against use of english language, and finally accepting the constitution drafted by the Reception Committee as amended by the Subjects Committee.

The resident, in closing the Conference, remark that Lala Lajpat Rai's motives in leaving the Conference should not be misunderstood. He was a great leader and selfless irker in the cause of the Nation.

TET OF RESOLUTIONS.

WHOLEEARTED SUPPORT TO BOYOTT GOVT. COLLEGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

The fowing resolutions have been adopted by the All-India College Students's Conference:

(1) The conference records its profound sense of grief at the demise of our great leader at revered patriot, Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tak, the pioneer of Indian Nationalism and a staunch advocate of national education, and further resolves that the qualities of patriotism, courage, self-sacrifice ad devotion to the Motherland, of which he was the unique embodiment, will ever be to guiding principles of the students of its country.

(2) This Conference puts on record its profound sense of grief at the demise of Shaikh-ul-Hind Moulana Mahmud Hussain whose great and meritorious services to the cause of Islam and in the direction of the Hindu-Moslem unity will, in its opinion, be a source of inspiration to the youths of the Motherland.

(3) In view of the nation's call and in consonance with the policy of Non-Cooperation with the Government, as expressed in the Resolution of the Calcutta Congress, this All-India College Students Conference after deliberate consideration, whole-heartedly supports the immediate and unconditional boycott of Government and Government-aided colleges and accordingly advises the college students of India to respond to it.

(4) This conference looks to the national leaders to ring into existence, in every province and at an early date, National Colleges conducted on national lines affiliated to National Universities for the convenience and benefit of those student Non-Cooperators who might wish to continue their education. The Conference further hopes that provision for technical education as far as possible will be made in such institutions to enable the needy students to undertake it independent calling in order to maintain a plain and decent living for himself and those dependent on him.

(5) This Conference suggests to student Non-Cooperators to take up the following programme of national work according to their strength and ability.

To take up propaganda work of the Indian National Congress, if possible after some training under the guidance of local leaders and to popularise it specially in villages; to form themselves into Sewa Samities or

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION, THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 26.

The Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 21st October, 1920, on the position of Indians in East Africa, has been published to-day, based upon the information placed at its disposal by Sir Benjamin Robertson. It mainly deals with three important questions:—(a) Franchise; (b) Segregation of races; and (c) Restrictions on ownership of lands.

ALLOTMENT OF SEATS INADEQUATE.

Regarding the first, the Government of India maintain that, apply the two tests of financial interests and contribution of taxation, the allotment of two seats to the Indian community is not proportionate to their importance, and though they recognise the necessity of maintaining official majority the Government of India strongly urge that even handed justice required the representation of European and Indian communities and the method of election shold be assimilated. Further, where Indian interests are concerned, an official majority does not appear a reliable safeguard. We are convinced that the only reliable safeguard for Indian interests is adequate representation in the Legislative Council. At the same time, we desire to reitete our opinion that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis added tan educational test, without racial discrimination for all British subjects. We beve that this is the true solution of the ast African problem. We fear that sepate representation for the different communities will perpetuate and intensify racial tagonism. On the other hand, a comon electorate, whereby a member of one mmunity would represent the constituer of another community, would tend to moate and compose racial differences. In no her way, we believe will the diverse races in East Africa become a united people.

SEGREGATION OF RACES.

Referring to segregation, the Govement of India deal with it both in comrcial and residential areas. Referring to the former, they suggest that criterion ould be the class of business, and not tionality. We suggest that there should joint commercial area, regulated bytrict sanitary and building laws, which ould ensure that only business of good lass, whatever may be their nationality, ould be established in the best streets, a that business of inferior class, whatever y be their nationality, should be confined less important streets. As regards the atter, the Indian objection is primarily question of principle, which involves racial stigma. In the projected plans of airobi, Mombasa and Kisumu in Professo Simpson's Report, the areas demarcat for European and Asiatic residences rectively, apart from any question of conience are wholly disproportionate to the embe s of the two communities. It seemalmost inevitable that compulsory segregan will mean that the best sites will be oted to the race, which is politically werful. Further, it can be taken as almo certain that the race, which controls the unicipal council, will spend an unfair proion of the revenue of the municipality its own quarters and will neglect the area occupied by other races. The practical ect of compulsory segregation on the r, which is politically weaker, can be seen the Asiatic Ghettos in Transvaal.

CONDITIONS OF TENURE OLAND.

Dealing with the question of trictions on ownership of land, the Govment of India hold that restrictions inownships would close the legitimate nedor investment both to Indians and Europeans, and in case of sales of the new pl, would prevent the state also from obining the full market price for crown lds. It is understood that Indians alreadywn many plots in the areas, now occupi by Europeans and vice versa. It would be inequitable to restrict the right of nsfer of plots already alienated, and uecessary to impose any such restriction inhe sale of new plots, which may be alienat hereafter. Regarding restrictions on acqition by Indians of agricultural lands uplands the Government of India undstand that practically no land, which w then capable of development, remained be alienated in uplands. It says that rd Milner has justified the exclusion of dians from the uplands, on the ground th Europeans are, by nature, physically eluded from other areas. Hence if the lited area, which is suitable for Europe settlement, were thrown open to the cotition of Asiatics, there would be, taki the colony as a whole, a virtual discrimation in favour of the Asiatic, as agait European settlement. He cannot, therere, regard the Indian claim to be admid to the uplands as just or reasonable. It has been argued, with force, that the are vast areas in the Empire suitable r European settlement, from which Indiansre excluded either by law or by climatic conditions, and it is, therefore, unjust at Indians should be prohibited from aniring agricultural land in a colony, wh has been to a considerable extent devped by Indian enterprise. Apart from this, however, it is not clear that the mission of Indians to the uplands, would be a virtual discrimination against Europns. We are unable to agree that the Inan claim to be allowed to acquire agricultural land anywhere in the Colony is either just nor reasonable.

NO ADEQUATE COMPENSATION.

We do not consider that the proposal in the latter part of paragraph 6 of the Despatch of the 21st May, is adequate compensation for the exclusion of Indians from the uplands, and we hold most strongly that there is no justification for the exclusion of Lord Elgin's decision so as to prohibit the transfer of land to Indians, which in our view is incompatable with his own pronouncement. We would add that it is the opinion of Sir Benjamin Robertson, that climatic disabilities in the colony as a whole tend to operate on Europeans who work on the plantation system with native labour. The European planter is no more excluded, by climatic considerations, from the lowlands than he is excluded from other tropical countries. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether the Indian farmer would prosper in the cold climate of the uplands. We understand that this opinion is supported by experience in Natal. The acquisition of agricultural land by Indians in Natal is not restricted. There are many wealthy Indians, and there are more than a hundred thousand Indians of the agricultural class. There is a keen demand for land in the coast belt, which has not been satisfied. But very few farms have been acquired by Indians in the uplands, and evidence before the recent Commission was that where Indians have attempted to farm in the uplands, they have generally failed. If, then, as Lord Milner suggests the issue in Kenya Colony is merely a question of climate, we would urge that it be left for the climate to decide. Continuing, the Government of India say "it seems to us regrettable that Uganda should have been drawn into the East African controversy. As things now stand, the Indians in Uganda fear that disabilities, to which they have not hitherto been subjected, will now be imposed upon them. It will relieve anxiety, if they are assured as early as possible that this is not the intention of His Majesty's Government. Concluding their despatch, the Government of India writes:—"It has been suggested that a Royal Commission should be appointed to consider the whole question of administration of the East African territories, and it appears from his reply to Lord Islington's deputation on the 19th April, that Lord Milner himself is not averse to the proposal. We would urge the appointment of such a Commission, and the inclusion of the Indian question in the terms of reference. In no other way, we believe, it to be possible to assemble the facts on which a just decision can be based. We would also urge that the Government of India should be represented on the commission. We cannot admit that we are not directly concerned. The Government of India cannot and will not disclaim responsibility for the welfare of the Indians, who are settled in East Africa."

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State has sent the following reply, dated 24th December, 1920, on the East African question. "Your Despatch of October 21st, I need hardly say, that I am fully alive to the importance of the question, and as being responsible here for the protection of Indian interests, I have urged upon His Majesty's Government the strength of the case, which you have so cogently presented. I have not answered your Despatch merely because the matter is still before His Majesty's Government, and I wish Your Excellency's Government to be assured that your Despatch has reinforced the case, which I am already urging."

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY AT MANDVI.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

On (Sunday) His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Alban Goodier, S.J., paid a formal visit to the Church of St. Ignatius at Mandvi, where a large congregation had assembled to welcome him.

After Mass an address was presented to him by the fisher Community of Mandvi in which they expressed how their hearts bounded and overflowed with joy at the rare privilege of meeting him.

There are certain interesting facts mentioned in the address in connection with the origin and development of the church, which seems to have been entirely the outcome of benefactions of Catholic fisherfolk of Mandvi.

The house, which subsequently became a Chapel, was given on the 4th May 1874 by the late P. Gomes (Simga Chamboor Nakhwa) as a bequest to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope to be used as a school for the Christian Koli boys for learning prayers and catechism. It was Rev. Father Manuel Fonseca who very prudently converted it by his tact into a Chapel in 1874 when the Most Rev. Dr. Leo Meurin was the Bishop at the time; Very Rev. Father Pagani was the Vicar of the Cathedral, and the Rev. Fathers M. A. Fonseca and Gomes were eurate and assistant-curate respectively.

Many people came to hear Mass on Sundays in this Chapel; and the Very Rev. Father Hegglin, S. J., for several years, at much inconvenience and sacrifice to himself, instructed the congregation and celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of Mass in this Chapel.

As a large number of Kolis and other Christians used to congregate for Mass on Sundays and holidays, this Chapel was extended and improved at the expense of the undermentioned persons as follows:—

It was built by Mrs. Jeboobai, wife of Damaji Dooming Nakhwa, and Boodoobai, widow of Simga Chamboor Nakhwa, through Dooming Jooran Nakhwa and Damaji Dooming Nakhwa, out of the money paid by Boodoobai, widow of Simga Chamboor Nakhwa, and his daughter-in-law Doomoobai, the late widow of Pandoo Simga Nakhwa, and the said Boodoobai and Jeboobai, daughters of late Doomoobai, built it in remembrance of the late Sidi Chamboor Nakhwa and Simga Chamboor Nakhwa.

The opening ceremony of this Chapel was performed on the 23rd of April 1899 by the Most Rev. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, S. J., the then Archbishop of Bombay. The Very Rev. Father M. A. Fonseca was the Vicar of the Cathedral.

His Grace made a suitable reply in English which was interpreted in Mahratti to the portion of the congregation ignorant of English.

He said no section of his flock was dearer to him than the fisherfolk of Mandvi with whom he rejoiced to converse in their own language and who admired how so great a man as Bishop Meurin, and a foreigner could condescend to be the father of fishermen and speak to them in the most winning fatherly way in their own language. The Catholic fisherfolk of Mandvi are now pleased to know that in Archbishop Goodier they believe they have an emissary from Heaven of the good ol type of Bishop Meurin for the good of their temporal as well as spiritual welfare.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

CATHOLICS AND ELECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. V. J. Patel declared the other day that 90 per cent. of the voters were Parsis, but *Catholicus* makes out that this is erroneous and that only 60 per cent were Parsis. As Catholicus is only guessing I do not think any reliance can be placed upon his figures. But I have not the slightest doubt that he is quite wrong when he says that 1,000 voters were Christians. Exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians there are not 1,000 Christian voters on the Electoral Roll. There are three communities in Bombay among the Christians viz. East Indians, Mangalorians and Goans. There are nearly 40,000 Goans in Bombay, but there are only a few of them who are British subjects or naturalised like Dr. Viegas. The majority of these must have voted for Dr. Viegas. I doubt much that the number of Goans on the Roll exceeds 200. Dr. Fernandes is a Mangalorian. Not even 100 Mangalorians are on the Electoral Roll. I do not know how many voted; but all of them must have voted for Dr. Fernandes. The largest number of voters consists of East Indians, but the Majority of them are to be found in the northern constituency, and all these must have voted for Dr. Rodrigues. I cannot think even 100 East Indians voted for Dr. Fernandes. I am therefore of opinion that the Christian voters, all told, could not number over 500. This makes a large percentage and Hindus and Muslims will no doubt regret that so many Christians voted. But nobody in Bombay conducted any campaign for boycotting the Council in Bombay. Most of us were indifferent because Mr. Baptista did not deem it worthwhile to start a campaign. Dr. Fernandes owes his election, not to Christians, but chiefly to Hindus who belong to Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar's community. It is well known that when Sir Narayan was appointed Judge of the High Court, Dr. Fernandes held a Reception in his honour.

Regarding Dr. Fernandes's leadership it is too funny for words. So far as Mr. Joseph Baptista is concerned I know personally that he does not aspire for the leadership of the Catholics in Bombay. I am also sure that he does not care a son who is nominated by Government on the Legislative Council. I do not wish to say more about Mr. Baptista; but I have no doubt you will hear a good deal from others. Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER CATHOLIC.

Bombay, Dec. 9, 1920.

BOMBAY OIL MERCHANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The oil merchants of Bombay are being prosecuted from time to time, by the Bombay Municipal Commissioner. The former had sent an application to the latter to be presented before the Corporation in the month of April last. The Commissioner for reasons best known to him, brought the application before the Corporation, as late as 23rd December last. As will be seen, though the Commissioner's report was passed by the Standing Committee, yet the Corporation as a body did not pass the Commissioner's report, and the matter was again referred to the committee. Instead of writing out Mr. Motiwala's speech in extenso, it would be sufficient to refer to the last para of his speech, in which, he had asked the Corporation to stay the Criminal proceedings, pending the Committee's report. Now, reading the speech of the Commissioner, it is clear that he had undertaken to stay the Criminal proceedings. Now, sir, what the Superintendent of Licences says to the Magistrate, Mr. Aston. He says in the court the Corporation ahs passed such a resolution, but his commission is to leave the matter to the Magistrate, to do as he pleases; if the Magistrate in his discretion postpones the cases, his instructions are not to object. The Magistrate did not postpone the cases and ordered the issue of the warrants to the oil merchants to be present in person, in the court on the 6th January next. Is this faithfully carrying out the resolution of the Corporation? Will any member of the Corporation ask the Commissioner, as to the abuse of the resolution of the Corporation in this fashion. The proper course should have been to withdraw the summons and wait till the Committee's report, or the Commissioner must have seen that the prosecution is properly stayed. It is expected that the Commissione will withdraw the prosecution in time before the 6th of January next.—Yours. etc.

Bombay, Dec. 25. D.

CONVERTS TO HINDUISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the corresponden appearing in your issue of the 23rd inst. I beg to state as follows:—

On the Gadi of Sardapith, Dwarka, another Sanyasi has already been installed who can only be called His Holiness the Sankracharya.

It is therefore a mis-nomer; high sounding words only cannot serve the purpose. If you have really a heart for the converts go in the thick of the battle and practically work. We cannot expect those people to come at our doors.—Yours etc.

MANISHANKER DEVSHANKER.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On my arrival from East Africa yesterday, I was shown by a friend of mine the letter of Mr. Dhanvantrai B. Desai which appeared in your yesterday's issue. I was surprised to find Mr. Desai attempting to mislead the Indian public on East African questions. He seems to have been much troubled by Mr. Abdulrasul's resignation from the Legislative Council just as he was worried at the time of his nomination there which he calls "accepting the nomination against the wish of the Indian community." If Mr. Dhanvantrai's memory fails him I may correct him and say that Mr. Abdulrasul was a member from the Coast Provinces and not from Nairoby and any opposition from the Nairoby Indians to the nomination of their constituency has nothing to do with the nomination of Mr. Abdulrasul. Mr. Dhavantrai must be aware that Mr. Abdul Rasul was feted by all the Indian communities of Mombasa (Coast).

I may also remind Mr. Dhanvantrai that he never acted for the deported Somali whose case he quotes in his letter. Messrs. Harrison Salmon and Cresswell were acting for the Somali and Mr. Dhanvantrai was a mere typist in the firm of the above Solicitors. Yours, etc

NATHUBHAI JIVANJI DESAI,

Bombay, Dec. 24.

RAILWAYS AND MERCHANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We the Carting Agents, Brokers and Hamals respectfully bring to your notice, a new order appearing in the "Weekly Notice" page 21 No 1509 and G6954 of 10/12/20 of the G. I. P. Railway, according to which Railway Company will not grant any receipt for any consignment actually tendered and accepted by it unless the article or articles of the consignments is or are actually loaded and its number entered in the Railway receipt.

This order is in force at Victoria Terminus Goods Depot from Wednesday the 15th December 1920, without any previous notice to the public.

According to this new system, though the acticles are actually given in charge of the Railway Company, we are quite unable to know when the Railway Receipt will be granted.

So if in the meanwhile the articles are actually lost or damaged in any way, the Railway Company will accept no responsibility according to Section 72 of the Indian Railway Act 1890, and we also are not going to accept any responsibility under these circumstances.

So we think that the merchants will arrange to get a satisfactory solution of this matter from the Railway Company.—Yours, etc.

R. G. VAIKER,

Shamtaram's Chawl.
Girgaon Bombay No. 4.

FALL IN EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY STATIONERY MERCHANTS REFUSE PAYMENTS.

The following resolution was passed at the extraordinary meeting of the Association held on the 26th instant:—

"That in view of the assurances gives from time to time, regarding the rates of Exchange by the officers of Government and a Bill for Exchange at two shillings having been passed by the Council, as well as the rate for sovereigns having been fixed at Rs. 10 from a certain date, the Importers have come into great difficulties on account of the heavy fall in the rate of exchange, in spite of the assurances from the Government this meeting, therefore, resolves that until the rates of Exchange reach two shillings per Rupee for Sterling and Rs. 250 for 100 dollars and Rs. 150 for 100 Yens, the payment for goods imported from the Foreign Countries should be postponed, but, that payments may be made to such Offices and Banks that offed the above Exchange Rates. In case any merchant be pressed for payment by any office or Bank reference to this resolution should be given to the party concerned."

It is understood that Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has been offered, the Presidentship of the Bombay Legislative Council. In case he declines Sir Mahadeo Chaubal will be selected.

It is strongly rumoured in Calcutta that Mr. Fazlul Huq will be appointed to the judgship of the Calcutta High Court, left vacant by Sir Shams-ul-Huda's resignation.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, it is rumoured, has been offered the judgship of the Bombay High Court, to be vacated by Mr. Justice Hayward, who is to succeed the Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead, who is to be appointed to the Executive Councilorship.

STUDENTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

THE MUSLIM STANDPOINT.

(By G.K.N.)

I.

I have given my unbiassed and considered view as regards the merits of Non-Cooperation in so far as it concerns the Hindus generally. Non-Cooperation in the case of the student-world signifies in the first place disobedience to parents, elders and those whom tradition or circumstances have placed above one. Now obedience explicit and the most unquestioned is demanded from every Hindu by their Shastras from the dawn of Hinduism downwards. Therefore according to the scriptures which I hope to quote at some length, no Hindu student can be true to his holy writ and be a Non-Cooperationist.

How stand matters with regard to Islam? I will promise that I do not enter upon the problem light heartedly and as a proof I shall at once state that in the mass of literature, both English and Urdu, with which the country is flooded, no Maulana, no man of learning, no historian, has yet pointed to an actual instance of passive resistance as having occurred in the annals of Islam. It will therefore be seen that so far at least as the Musalmans and their Hindu comrades are concerned, the campaign on which some of them are entering is for them without a precedent. I am considering the question from a purely academical standpoint, but will presently adduce a concrete instance of passive resistance in the history of Islam. That will demonstrate that the Indian democrats, if they have alighted on the right path it is through accident and uncontrolled enthusiasm and not in the light of an inspestigated past.

To-day however I propose to examine in how far a Musalman student is bound to follow the dictates of his own conscience or the convincing counsel of outsiders as against the views, opinions and advice of his traditional preceptors and parents. In other words, can a Musalman student join the Non-Cooperation movement without doing violence to his faith? To state my conclusion first I think there is ample justification for his position if he chooses to take it up. Just as my reading of Islamic history forces me to hold that the Zoroastrians of Persia were hardly persecuted to the extent of being compelled to leave house and home and emigrate to India solely on account of religion dearer than life, just as I hold equal conviction that the present agitation in India in favour of the perpetuation of the Turkish Khilafat is entirely groundless, just so the Moslem scriptures to my mind leave it open to the student to prefer the guidance of extraneous exhortations when they appeal to him in the name of God as against his dissenting parents and guardians. Of course the most difficult question that will remain for the student to solve will be: which out of two conflicting sets of causes is the one preferable in the sight of God. It is for the contending parties to bring home to the youthful mind the justice and morality of their respective cases. Kindness, respect and gratitude to parents are clearly inculcated in Sura 17, 24; also in 46, 14 and in several other places in the Qoran. On the other hand there are two passages in the Qoran which manifestly enjoin revolt against superior authority when the latter seems not to incline to carry out the behests of God. The Ayats to which I refer are 29, 7 and 31, 13. They are rendered most faithfully by Rodwell, but I regret my own copy having been mislaid and naturally wealthy Moslem Bombay (and its branch of the Royal Asiatic Society) being, as is to be expected, too much absorbed in business, book-making and friction to possess one, I have to fall back upon the next best which is Palmer. This late Professor of Arabic at Cambridge translates the passage as follows:—

"And we have enjoined on man kindness to his parents; and if they strive with thee that you mayest join with me, what thou hast no knowledge of, then obey them not; to me is your return, and I will inform you of that which ye have done."

The other most significant passage runs as follows:—

"For we have commented his parents to man; his mother bore him with weakness upon weakness; and his weaning is in two years;—'Be thankful to me and to thy parents; for unto me shall your journey be. But if they strive with thee that thou shouldst associate with me that which thou hast no knowledge of, then obey them not. But associate with them in the world with kindness, and follow the way of him who turns repentent unto me; then unto me if your return, and I will inform you of that which ye have done."

The crucial point is for the student to decide which side is it that makes for righteousness and the greater glory of Allah. I wish I had time to investigate further the important passages I have cited. Not that they have not been indicated before. But may I suggest that in view of the great importance which necessarily attaches to them some one with greater leisure and profounder acquaintance with the reliable commentaries will give us from Baidhavi Zamakahshari, the Jalalain, Fakhruddin Rasi, Tabari and other renowned commentators the occasions on which the said Ayats were revealed so as to throw light on the circumstances which occasioned the revelation.

Another colateral question that arises is this If children under certain conditions are to postpone the guidance of their parents and guardians to the calls of strangers, is there any age fixed at which this discretion begins to rest with a man's offspring? Do the ordinary limits of age when a man or woman is regarded to be adult apply in our case? If so would not all of our Moslem school-going population which are minor and have not attained to man's estate have it incombent on them to obey only their parents and preceptors? The conclusion to which one may arrive with only the Qoran before one, excluding the exegetical literature which is far from unimportant and the Hadith some of which are of prime consequence, is that the discretion to choose between the views of elders and outsiders is confined to adults. Hence only such High School or College students are free to exercise individual judgment as are not minor.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S POSITION.

WANT OF JURISDICTION!

The Hon. Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent us the following copy of a letter from the Hon. Mr. C. A. Innes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Simla, on the proposed Commission of Enquiry by the Fiji Government into the condition of Indians in Fiji:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter addressed to the Hon. Sir George Barnes,

2. With reference to the suggestion of your Association that a detailed inquiry into the causes and incidents of the recent riots in Fiji is desirable, I am to point out that the Government of India have no power to order any such inquiry and that, as they have already stated in their reply to the Hon. Mr. Sastri to which you refer, they do not feel justified in asking the Secretary of State to move the Colonial Office to institute such an enquiry. The Fiji Government have already appointed a Commission under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice to enquire into prices and wages, and in so far as the causes of the riots were economic those causes are already being investigated. It would be an extreme and unusual measure for the Government of India to move for a Commission of Enquiry into the measures adopted by a Government over whom they have no control in order to deal with what was obviously a very difficult situation. The Government of India have again read the despatches with the utmost care. The position was evidently serious. They are unable to find even *prima facie* reasons for supposing that it was handled with undue severity, and they can discover no reasons which would justify them in adopting the very unusual course which your Association recommends. The Government of India will always be jealous of the rights of Indians, who are overseas, as British subjects, and will vigorously protest when they find those rights assailed, but the Government of India are not in a position to order or institute enquiries into matters affecting Indians in countries not under their jurisdiction to which Indians have voluntarily gone. To attempt any such course as suggested will be to play the Government of India open to rebuff and ridicule.

3. If a Commission is sent to Fiji, as recommended by the recent Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council, to enquire into the conditions of Indian labour in the Island, the Government of India will, of course, endeavour to make it as representative as possible of public opinion in India. But it will be no part of the Commission's duty to make any enquiries into the recent riots.

4. As regards paragraph 5 of the Association's letter, I am to say that Dr. Manilal is now understood to be in New Zealand, and the Government of India do not propose to press that he should now be formally brought to trial by the Fiji Government.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Sd.) C. A. INNES,
Secy. to the G. of I.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

M. Clemenceau paid a brief visit to Lahore on Friday staying at Government House as guest of the Lieut.-Governor and Lady Maclagan. He arrived in the morning and after breakfast went through the part of the city and visited the Government House elephant. In the afternoon M. Clemenceau attended the first day of the Lahore Christmas races with the Government House party. Early on Saturday morning he left for Bikaner. From Bikaner he will proceed to Gwalior and thence to Peshawar.

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ECHOES FROM THE PUNJAB.

From Our Correspondent.

AMRITSAR Dec. 23.

The elections to the several councils are complete, the Executive councillors have been nominated and the President of the Punjab Legislative Council has been duly appointed. The time has thus come to take a stock of the situation. It must be obvious to the merest tyro in politics that the Non-Cooperation movement has left its mark on the personnel of the new councils. The merits or demerits of N. C. O. are not in point, nor the justification or expediency of resorting to it as a temporary expedient of expressing dissatisfaction with the existing state of things. God knows that the long-suffering people of the Land of Five Rivers had plenty of reason to resent the cruel and inhuman treatment meted out to them in the summer of 1919. It is equally true that the miscreants of the Martial Law regime escaped practically unscathed, a circumstance which added to the depth of feelings naturally evoked by the humiliations and indignities to which the people were subjected. It is extremely to be regretted that neither the Government of India nor the Government at home rose to the height of the occasion or realized the depths of shame to which so many of their agents in this God-forsake province had rightly exposed them not merely in the eyes of a naturally sensitive an thoughtful people who could never hav dreamed of some of the deeds that were done or the inhumanities associated with the dark days of terror. Such deeds and inhumanities did not a little to widen the gulf and to take away the confidence which the alien rulers of the country generall inspired in the minds of the people, and the failure of the administration to make an example of the offenders only served to widen still further the mouths of the gaping wounds. It is not inexplicable, therefore, that the Non-Cooperation as resorted to in this province was far more rigi and uncompromising than probably anywhere else in India. And even in the Province itself it was nowhere more rigid complete than in the premier towns of Amritsar and Lahore.

But while all this is true, the fact remains that the councils would have been materially strengthened by the election of the leading Non-Cooperators like Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Dunichand, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Satyapal and others, and the province and the country would have been immensely the gainer by the strong and search ing light of criticism they could hav brought to bear on the dark corners of t Provincial administration. Their sterling independence and staunch patriotism woul have been an asset of the first value. A it is, the first councils have to go without their help and co-operation.

The Indian Legislature

Turning to the actual constitution of the first councils, one cannot help hearing sigh of deep disappointment almost bordering on despair at the result of elections to the two Houses of the Indian Legislature. One of the two members returned to the Council of State by the Mahomedans is the redoubtable Knight of Tiwana, Colonel Sir Umar Hyat Khan, so well-known to fame as a prominent figure in the closing days of O'Dwyer, and who was known to have stage-managed the various parting tributes in the form of farewell addresses to the presiding spirit of the Martial Law regime. Thee second gentleman returned by the same community is Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Malerkotla who has also been a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council before, and at one time Chie Minister of the Patiala State. Sir Zulfiqar be it said to his credit, has done nothing which might be cavilled at by the most determined critic. He is an estimable gen tleman who has tried his best to promote goodwill and amity between the two communities, though it would be idle to conceal that he cannot also claim a long o substantial record of good and useful work done in council. It might be said without any fear of exaggeration that he has hitherto done little to impress his personality either on his colleagues or the public at large. The Sikhs of the Province have returned an old friend and colleague of Sir Zulfiqar in the Ministry of Patiala State, Sardar Jogindra Singh of Aira estate well-known as the talented and versatile editor of "East and West" after the death of Mr. Behramji M. Malabari, and the gifted author of "Nur Jehan" and "Nasrin." Sardar Jogindra Singh knows how to wield a trenchant pen when he choose and can give a bit of his mind when he deems it necessary, but he is essentially a man of peace and keen on promoting social inter course between Indians and Europeans, both for its own sake and as a means to an end, the accomplishment of a better state of things. His public activities so far have been confined to the communal side, where he presided at one of the most successfu sessions of the Sikh Educational Conference and founded and endowed a National Education Fund for the spread of primary education among the Sikhs. All this is to his credit, but how he will acquit himself in his new role of a Councillor of State remains to be seen. And last, bu by no means the least, is Lala Ram Saran Das who has been returned by the Hindus of the Province. He has for many years now been a member of the Provincial Legislative Council, and has been plodding ceaselessly to promote the interests of the Hindu community as such and the Province at large. He does not claim to be the equal of a Sr nivas Sastri or to cross swords with a Tej Bahadur Sapru, but may be depended on to put in some useful work any day.

In the Legislative Assembly the Punjab counts more men, but is probably as weak as in the sister chamber. Only three of the elected gentlemen have experience of legislative work in the Provincial Council, Bakhshi Sohan Lal, Pandit Jawahir Lal Bhargava and Mirza Ikramullah Khan. The first has had probably the longest experience and has a fairly long record of unostentatious plodding work to his credit. Pandit Jawahir Lal has, during the few years he has been in Council, made his mark as a careful and fearless critic of the administration in its various departments, particularly the excise and should make his mark in the Legislative Assembly. The third and last named has done some useful work in the Provincial Council, but time alone can show how far he will meet the demands of a larger and higher assembly.

Provincial Council

It is in the Council of the Province that one should expect to find the real strength of the Province reflected, and here it is that one is simply at loggerheads. This is the Council which is supposed to have an independent majority of the people. It is here that self-government is supposed to have been conceded under the Montagu-scheme of reforms. And it is here that the movement of Non-Cooperation has laid its severest hand. Take the list of elected members alone, for the nominated are still to come. And there is plenty of reason t forsake all hope out of it for the first period of trial. To expect a non-official majority to stand on the side of public interest out of the present selection would be to cry for the moon. Among the whole lot of elected representatives one can recognise only four individuals having previous experience of the Provincial Council Mr. Harkishen Lal has not only seen Council but done good work therein before, and there can be no doubt that in genius, capacity for work and record of service for the province and the country he towers head and shoulders among his colleagues. To narrate his solid and substantial achievements for his province would require a volume by itself. As the pioneer of industry, banking and insurance he has created a name for the Punjab, and provided careers of hundred of young Punjabis. As an unflinching patriot, he has through long years, stood by the Congress through thick and thin, and when political enthusiasm ran at its lowest ebb, run its session almost singlehanded. As a fearless champion of national interest, he has been trenchant unsparing critic of all wrongdoers, and has never hesitated to sacrifice his personal interests at the altar of the Motherland or at the call of public duty His life-history remains to be written, but when it does come to be recorded, it will be seen how largely it forms the history of the progress of the educated community and of the Province. Of Mr. Harkishen Lal's sacrifices and sufferings as the principal victim of the Martial Law and O'Dwyerian regime, it is hardly possible to speak and no Punjabi can think or talk of them without bowing his head in respect, whatever differences of views may arise. Mian Fazl-i-Husain is as capable as he is experienced in the work of legislation and has towered head and shoulders over his colleagues in the Council and led them in many a hard-fought fight. He has done considerable service in the cause of Mahomodan education, though lately differences of opinion have arisen between him and some of his former colleagues and co-workers over the future of the Islamia College, Lahore, in the matter of affiliation with the University and acceptance of Government grant-in-aid. The differences may be deplored, but there can be no question that he is, by common acceptance the ablest and most gifted among his co-religionists on the Council and may be trusted to make his existence felt.

The Government

The Executive Councillors who are to be two in number have been appointed. Sir John Maynard, Financial Commissioner and Vice-Chacellor of the Punjab University is the European member. He is the seniormos civilian in the Punjab service and probably most in touch with leading Indians various official and quasi-official activities. As a civilian he is the best one that coul be appointed. The Indian member appointed is Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia who was for many years a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. As the leading representative of the Sikhs, he has hitherto followed the policy more or less of golden silence, leaving the advocacy of the claims of his community to representations submitted to authority and has kept himself aloof as far as possible from public agitation in common acceptance of the term. Without exposing himself and the representations made by him on behalf of his community to public criticism and comment of an adverse or hostile character which the latter would have merited in certain cases, he and the community have been securing their wishes by direct appeals on the score of the community's services. Naturally he has not been in the light of the public eye, and has suffered to a certain extent from the self-imposed effacement. But as an Executive Councillor entrusted with Government of the Province, the communal role must make room for that of an administrator above community or section, and he must devote himself to the improvement of the condition of the people at large and advocacy of their claims. Then and then alone can he hope to succeed even partially in the high office to which he has been called. To his own community of course his services have been of a conspicuously high order extended over a long period, particularly in the educational sphere, where he has been the principal leader of his community. But times are fast changing and new ideals are taking the place of the old, and even the Sikh community has come to realize that th policy of which the Sardar is the exponent *par excellence*, has not kept pace with the growing demands and the changing conditions of the times. The Ministers who are to be selected from among elected members of the Legislative Council have not been nominated so far, but it may be safely taken that in view of the Executive Council appointment they will comprise a Hindu and a Mahomedan.

THE BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Literary and Social Committee of the above Association, a social gathering was held at the Association Hall on the 25th inst., at 8-15 p.m., which was attended by a large number of members. The Hall was decorated with Jewish and British Flags and Zionist emblems. The programme of the evening consisted of a choice variety of items which were well rendered and greatly appreciated by the enthusiastic audience.

Mr. Sassoon delivered an impressive address, Messrs. E. S. Somekh, I. Benjamin and Milloo largely contributed towards the entertainment of the evening with songs, instrumental solos, and humerous dittis while Messrs. A. Y. David and J. J. Gubbay enlivened the proceedings with dramatic impersonations. Mr. D. S. Ezekiel presided on the occasion. The gathering terminated at 12 p.m. when the "Hatikvah" the Jewish National Anthem, followed by God Save the King, was sung.

U. P. HOMEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION,

An extraordinary general meeting will be held on Sunday next (2nd January, 1912), at 4 p.m., at the central hall of the International Homeopathic Medical College, Hewett Road, Lucknow, to pass the rules and regulations drawn up by the Executive Committee and to consider the proposal of the President (which has been accepted by the Executive Committee) to develop the Association into an Indian Association with members from all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon and to make necessary changes in the constitution if the proposal be carried.

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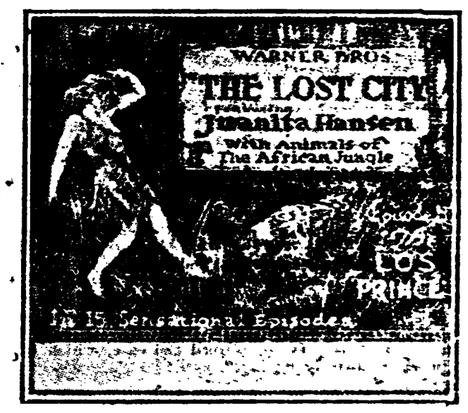

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Opinions of the Day.

No Compromise.

The "Servant":—Non-Cooperation appears to some as an evil spirit which must be laid to rest at any cost; they are therefore prone to judge of others by their own standard and feel sure that all that is needed to stifle Non-Cooperation is a sufficiently tempting bait. We desire to assert with all the emphasis we can command that Non-Cooperation has not been decided on for mercenary ends, that it will not be withdrawn unless and until the country is assured that every obstacle in the path of Swaraj has been surmounted, that the attainment of the goal is in their own hands and that the guidance or benevolence of others will be a superfluity. The country is determined to have complete Swaraj and no diversions or digressions however enticing, will be tolerated.

The Royal Sign Manual.

"Ditcher in "Capital":—A counsel of perfection has its uses: for one thing it strengthens one's belief in humanity, but it would be unwise to expect the millenium simply because it has been issued under the Royal Sign Manual. King John signed the Magna Charta in 1215, but he would be a bold man to say that even after a lapse of seven hundred years no freeman in England is taken or imprisoned or proceeded against except by the lawful judgment of his peers or in accordance with the law of the land. Yet the Magna Charta has had a most potent effect in developing the democratic institutions of Great Britain to their present high standard of liberty. The "Instructions" may have a like influence in India. Let us pray that this will not be "nursing a blind ideal like a girl."

Persia.

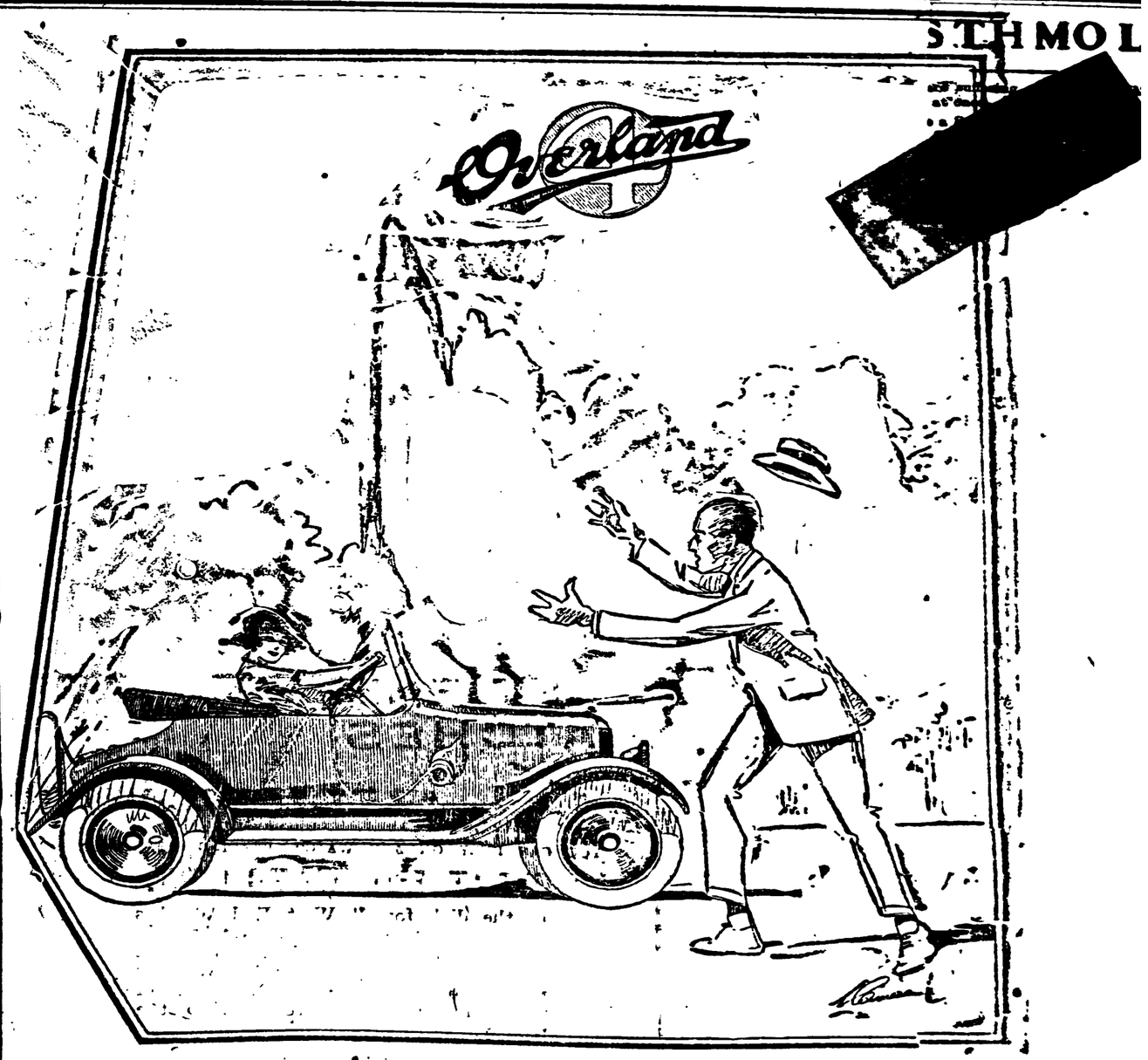
The "Independent":—Diplomacy is the most secret and elusive of things, and we should be careful in the drawing of final conclusions. Subject to this note of caution, a few words may be ventured now about Persia. It is almost certain that the Persian policy of Lord Curzon has failed, and that Persia has a chance of coming out alive. Mr. Lloyd George has stated in the Commons that the definite policy of the Government is to withdraw from Persia altogether; then there is the Teheran message to the "Daily Mail" which says that the Soviet Government have agreed to withdraw all Russian forces if the British troops are withdrawn from the country. This sounds too good to be true, but if it should happen, we shall regard it is positively wonderful. Was it not Mr. Balfour who declared that wherever the British soldier went, he would remain there always? Mr. Balfour was a true exponent of British foreign policy, and the Persian withdrawal would, indeed, be a revolutionary departure. It would mean the end of the long, tragic story which began with the Anglo-Russian agreement for which Lord Grey was responsible.

Vote for Woman.

The "Rangoon Mail":—No doubt when Home Rule is achieved, the Indian women will receive their birthright of vote. The history shows that position of women in Ancient India was pretty happy. The women enjoyed considerable freedom and were on equal footing with men. They were free even to fight on the fields of battle. The Hindu religion does not penalise the woman on the score of her sex. The man and woman have been put on absolute equality. So also in the case of Islam. Mahomet taught that women were exactly equal to men; in ancient times women ruled in Turkistan. The men and women were equal in the eyes of the law, married women owning and disposing of property as they wished. Right treatment of women was one of the characteristics of a good ruler. An Egyptian noble named Ameni has left in a record: "There was no poor man's daughter whom I wronged, there was no widow whom I oppressed, there was no (peasant) whom I repulse, there was no shepherd whom I repelled. . . . There was not a pauper around me, there was not a hungry man in my time. When years of famine came I ploughed all the fields of the Oryx home, as far as its southern and its northern boundary, preserving its people alive, and furnishing its food so that there was none hungry therein. I gave to the widow as to her who had a husband: I did not exalt the great above the small." The women, "to-day" ask for the place Mahomet gave them, equal to man. They pay rates and taxes, same as the men, why shouldn't they be represented? It is only justice to give vote to women, and, no doubt, when Indians have Home Rule, this will be done.

Ultimatum to D'Annunzio.

The "Statesman":—The Italian Government's ultimatum to D'Annunzio to evacuate Fiume and the islands conceded to the South Slav Kingdom under the Serbo-Italian compact is a welcome indication both of its courage and sincerity. The toleration, not to say passive encouragement, given by the Italian Government to the great freebooter has made an up-welcome impression—and possibly a very unjust one—on the world. The Italian Government's position has been, and probably remains, extremely difficult and its present action should gain for it the appreciation and sympathy of the whole world. D'Annunzio enjoys a wide measure of support not merely in the ranks of the Italian forces, but in those of the whole nation, and the Government's effort to do justice to the South Slavs may have results which no administration would risk save from a high sense of honour. If the Italian Government succeeds it is to be hoped that the nations of Northern Europe will accord Italy all the support in their power as the endeavours to cope with the grave problems of commerce and exchange with which she is confronted.



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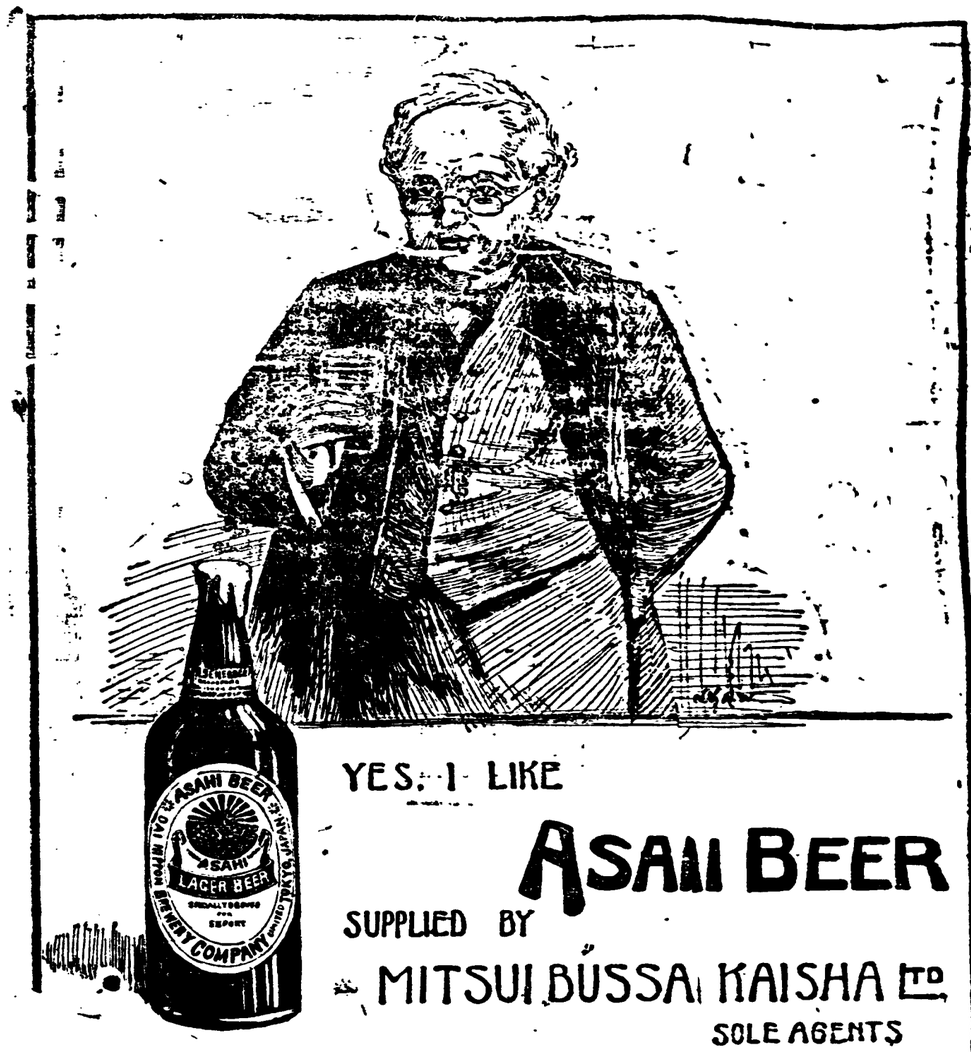

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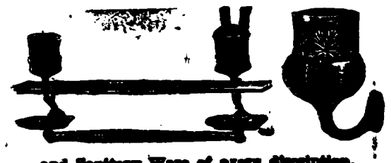

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It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now retired to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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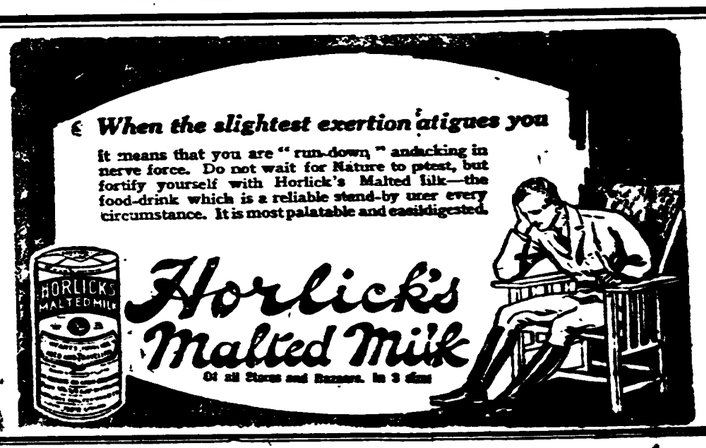

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